The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5280. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Further Accounts of Shipwrecks on the Coast of England.

Appointment of a New Governor-General for India.

Result of the Great Ocean Yacht Race—The Cambria Declared the Winner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Gale on the English Coast—Disasters to Shipping.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25—3 P. M.

Dispatches continue to be received, giving accounts of shipwrecks caused by the recent gale.

A vessel arrived at this port to-day which reported having seen the ship *Favorite* off the coast of Ireland. The *Favorite* sailed from this port a few days since for New-Orleans. She had experienced the gale, and was dismasted and in a sinking condition. The crew, however, stubbornly refused to leave the ship.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Capt. McDowell, who was the only person rescued from the ship *Tara*, before reported wrecked in the Mersey, has since died of his injuries.

Earl Mayo Appointed Governor of India—Burial of Thirty-two Victims of the Recent Railroad Disaster.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British Press, the appointment of the Earl of Mayo, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, to be Governor-General of India, has been determined upon by the Government.

Lord Mayo will leave for India in October next to assume the duties of his new office.

The charred remains of thirty-two victims of the terrible railroad accident near Abergele, Wales, were buried to-day.

The International Yacht Race—The Race Won by the English Yacht Cambria.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The international regatta at the Isle of Wight, participated in by the American yacht *Sappho* and four selected yachts of the British Squadron, took place to-day according to programme.

The following are the names and measurements of the English yachts entered for the race:

Cutter *Condor*, 129 tons, owned by Mr. W. Ewings, of Greenock.

Cutter *Oimara*, 162 tons, entered by Mr. C. J. Tennant.

Schooner *Aline*, 212 tons, owned by Mr. R. Sutton, of Portsmouth.

Schooner *Cambria*, 185 tons, entered by J. Ashbury.

These boats are the champions of this year's races. The cutters had two-thirds tonnage added. The *Sappho* took the *Oimara* even, but gave the *Cambria* and *Aline* 9 minutes, 12 seconds, and the *Condor* 12 minutes.

The course was from Cowes Castle around the island, to the starting point, to be made within nine hours.

The regatta created much excitement among boating men and others, and large crowds of spectators from London, Portsmouth and Southampton thronged the shores. Innumerable small craft were gathered around the place of starting, and a large fleet of tugs, excursion steamers and steam yachts followed the competing boats all the way around the island. The scene was very fine.

The weather was clear and a brisk northwest breeze was blowing.

At 10 o'clock the signal gun was fired, and the yachts started amid the cheers from the people on shore and from the crowds on the steamers which followed close behind.

The *Aline* soon took the lead, but she was closely pressed by the *Cambria*.

The interest was all centred on these two. The *Cambria* slowly gained upon the *Aline*, and finally passing her, won the race in 6 hours 15 minutes and 15 seconds. The *Aline* came in only two minutes later. The *Condor* was third, and the *Sappho* last. The *Oimara* was not placed.

The result was hailed with great delight by the spectators.

The following is a description of the contesting yachts:

The *Sappho* is schooner rigged, of 300 tons old measurement keel-built, 425 feet in length, 25 feet beam and 11 feet deep. She was built by Messrs. Poillon, of Greenpoint, L. I., and distinguished herself before leaving New-York by beating some of the best boats in the New-York Yacht Squadron.

The *Oimara* is 165 tons, and belongs to Mr. C. J. Tennant. She has carried off several prizes.

The *Cambria* is a schooner of 119 tons, old measurement. She is quite a new boat, and with a strong wind can show great speed.

The *Aline* is also a schooner. She is 216 tons. She lately beat the *Cambria* in a race round the Isle of Wight, and carried off the first prize of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The *Condor* is a cutter of 133 tons, old measurement. She was built in 1866. Her reputation for speed is not great.

GERMANY.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Constitution.

CARLSRUHE, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A grand festival was held here yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution.

The Minister of War made a speech at the closing banquet. He expressed the hope that the Southern States of Germany would soon reunite with those of the North, and thus complete the series of great events which commenced in 1866.

AFGHANISTAN.

Shere Ali Proclaimed Emir of Afghanistan.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A dispatch from Bombay states that Shere Ali has been proclaimed Emir of Afghanistan.

Reunion of Officers of the Army of the James—The Chinese Embassy.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the contemplated reunion of the officers of the Army of the James, in this city, on the 2d of September next. The Committee having the matter in charge are Gen. F. A. Osborne, Col. C. C. Fuller, Dr. Ainsworth and Capt. C. A. Brooks.

The Chinese Embassy to-day are on a visit to Lawrence, to view the manufacturing establishments, and to partake of the hospitalities of that city. To-morrow they will call on Gov. Bullock, and on Thursday will visit the public library and other city institutions.

Affairs in Louisiana—The Opening of the Campaign—Legislative Proceedings.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Gen. Buchanan yesterday relinquished charge of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in this State to Gen. Hatch. Gen. Buchanan remains in command of this Department until the arrival of Gen. Rousseau.

The canvass of the country parishes has actually begun. Gen. Steadman and a number of other Democratic speakers from New-Orleans addressed a meeting in Lafourche Parish on Saturday. A Republican meeting was also had, which was addressed by Michael Hahn and others.

Nothing further is heard of the bill placing the electoral appointments in the hands of the Legislature, notice of which was given some time since in the House.

Gov. Warmouth and Congressman Sypher are making speeches in Baton Rouge.

A grand procession of all the Democratic Clubs in this city will take place next Saturday. Some idea of the number of clubs may be obtained from the fact that there are not bands enough in this city and vicinity to furnish music. Mobile has been laid under contribution to furnish bands, and it is possible Memphis and Louisville may be called on.

The following resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that Gov. Warmouth has received compensation for signing certain bills, and withholding his signature from others, and that he has also received pay for making appointments to high and important official positions in the State Government, and

Whereas, Members of the Legislature are charged with having received money to secure their votes for the passage of certain bills designed for the benefit of individuals, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three, on the part of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the charges and report to the Senate, with a view to the impeachment of the Governor and the expulsion of the guilty members, if found amenable to the charges.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 16 to 8.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Bosson, from the Special Committee on the Finances, reported a bill creating a Board of Finance, with full power to pay the principal and interest on the public debt, now due and hereafter to mature, by negotiating loans on the funding debt falling due in 1868.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill and recommended its passage. The bill authorizes the Governor to organize and equip into active service a volunteer force of one or more regiments from each Congressional District, to be composed of loyal men, and to be governed by the revised rules and regulations of the United States Army; the expense of the same to be paid out of the State Treasury in sums not exceeding $50,000 at any one time. The Governor is authorized to declare martial law in any county, and to quarter troops on such counties, the expense to be paid by a tax upon the people of said county. The bill is now on its third reading.

The Campaign in Connecticut—Speech of Mr. Pendleton at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The campaign in Connecticut opened with a very large, crowded and enthusiastic meeting in this city to-night, which was addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Allyn Hall was literally packed; scores of ladies were in attendance in the dress circle. Mr. Pendleton's address was an able effort. He arraigned the party of Congress on their Reconstruction acts and advocated his greenback doctrine.

An immense out-door meeting was also held, which was addressed by several speakers.

Mr. Pendleton appeared on the balcony, and spoke a few words to the effect that he would go back to Ohio with the announcement that New-England is all alive for Seymour and Blair.

Missouri State Convention of Colored People.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The State Convention of colored people to consider the subject of impartial suffrage, and devise a plan to aid in securing equal rights to all before the law, was held here to-day. The attendance of delegates was not large. After the election of P. G. Wells, of St. Louis, permanent Chairman, and the appointment of several committees, addresses were made, and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The following delegates were to-day appointed to attend the Democratic State Convention from Columbia County, and instructed to cast their votes for John T. Hoffman for Governor.

First District—Robert E. Andrews.

Second District—Hugh W. McClellan.

The Fair of the New-England Agricultural Society.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The fair of the New-England Agricultural Society, to be held during next week, promises to be a most interesting occasion. More than one thousand entries have already been made, and Col. Needham, the Secretary, expresses the opinion that the exhibition will be the largest and most complete of any ever held in New-England. The buildings are all up, and provide abundant accommodation for all that will come. The entries of trotting-horses embrace some of the best horse blood on the continent.

Fatal Drowning Casualty at Worcester, Mass.—A Felonious Assault.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A lad named Gibson, 16 years of age, belonging in Barre, was drowned this afternoon at a pond near Sterling camp-ground, while attempting to step from one boat to another. His body has not yet been recovered.

Cornelius McQuick, who shot and robbed Benj. Gridley in Natick, on Saturday last, was examined and committed to jail to-day. Charles Ransom has been arrested as an accomplice, and will be examined to-morrow. Gridley's injuries will probably prove fatal.

The Late Homicide in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Michael Doyle, residing near Towsontown, in Baltimore County, was shot and instantly killed on the 22d inst. by John Carroll, a neighbor. A pig belonging to Carroll got into Doyle's cornfield. An action was brought against Carroll for damages, and a trial was had on Saturday, after which the parties, as they were returning home, got into a quarrel, resulting in the killing of Doyle. Carroll was arrested, and is now in the Towsontown Jail.

Fire in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a building containing the stores of B. Cohen and A. E. Pote, entirely destroying it. The next building, occupied by O. F. Patten, Norcross & Withers, Horton & Patten, J. Cunningham and M. C. Trask, photographers, was badly damaged by water.

The buildings were owned by Dr. Knowles and S. Clark.

Meeting of the National Academy of Science.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The National Academy of Science began its August meeting at Northampton this morning, and will remain in session four days. Among the distinguished men in attendance are Profs. Pierce and Gibbes, of Harvard College; Prof. Wm. D. Whitney, of Yale; Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Dr. S. G. Holbrook, of Charleston, S. C.; and Commodore John Rodgers, United States Navy.

Dividends of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

A draft for $1,400,000 was sent to New-York to-day from this city by W. F. Coolbaugh, Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, to meet the checks for dividends on the stock payable Sept. 1. The road is now in running order fifty-two miles west of Desmoines and will soon reach Council Bluffs.

Twenty barrels of tobacco were seized by order of Gen. Corse, at the warehouse of Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, yesterday. The goods were shipped from Ohio some days ago, and were reported to the Collector as improperly packed and unbranded, which was found to be the case.

A tie was maliciously fastened across the railroad track about four miles west of Freeport, Ill., last night, and resulted in a serious accident to an Eastward bound train, loaded with grain and stock. The train was thrown from the track, and the engineer, John Wood, was badly injured and died to-day. The fireman had his arm broken. Nine cars were completely wrecked, killing a great many hogs and scattering grain in abundance. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Movements of Gen. Rosecrans—His Meeting with Prominent Rebels in Virginia.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Gen. Rosecrans came down here of his own earnest desire to see the representative men of the South to ascertain their views and sentiments on public affairs and security. He has had a cordial reception and was much pleased with the attention paid him by Southern men. He has had frequent interviews with Gens. Lee and Beauregard and Alexander H. Stephens, Govs. Pickens, Letcher and others, on public matters, and the utmost cordiality and frankness was reciprocated on all sides. Some plan will doubtless be adopted for future action, but it is somewhat shrouded in mystery at present. The plan will doubtless be developed in a day or two.

Gens. Lee and Beauregard visited the Hot Springs yesterday and returned again the same day.

Waldimer Bodisco, of the Russian Legation, has arrived here.

Gen. Rosecrans will return to Washington on Friday.

Republican Mass Meeting at Richmond, Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Republican mass meeting commenced at noon to-day and lasted four hours. A procession of about two thousand colored men and fifty whites, including large deputations from the surrounding country, marched through the city with music, flags, banners and wagons, bearing implements of labor, and banners inscribed "Grant and Peace, or Blair and War," "Labor must be Respected," "Let us have Peace," "We are coming, Johnnie Rebs," "Malice toward None," &c., &c. The City Spring Square was densely crowded, and side-meetings were held. Gov. Wells, Gen. W. C. Wickham, formerly a Confederate General, and others addressed the meeting. Gen. Wickham said that if Grant was elected the Democratic Party would be broken down and the country would have peace. He said he was quite as willing to be called "carpet bagger" as Democrat, the latter party having originated all the troubles of the country.

The meeting passed off without any disturbance.

Republican Meeting in Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Republican meeting this evening, to hear Hon. E. A. Storrs, was the largest gathering of the season. Hon. Henry Tallman made a speech, in which he renounced his connection with the Democratic Party with which he had acted for forty years, giving his adhesion to what he believed to be the party of progress and of peace. Mr. Storrs spoke nearly two hours.

The Cattle Disease in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Gov. Hayes has appointed Commissioners, and given them instructions and authority to prosecute all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature, April 16, 1867, entitled "An Act to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and stock," and to take other steps to prevent the introduction of cattle disease in the State. He has also warned all persons that the introduction of Texas and other cattle infected with disease is prohibited by law.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

There is no abatement in the cattle disease. The consumption of beef and milk has fallen off largely. Notice has been sent to dealers at different points of the South and West not to ship any more Texas cattle to this city. The Mayor has given orders not to allow any to be landed.

Base Ball—The Champion Unions Defeated in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The second game of base ball between the Unions of Morrisania and the Cincinnati club of this city, was played on the Union grounds this afternoon, and resulted in a defeat of the Unions, the score being at the close of the game—Cincinnati 13, Unions 12. A larger crowd of spectators were in attendance to-day than yesterday. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the game.

Cricket-Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The annual match of cricket between the New-York and Boston Clubs commenced this morning. The best players of each Club which could be collected contended. The Boston Club got 101 runs in their first inning, and the New-York Club 29. The Bostonians again went to the bat, and scored 60 runs before time was called. The fielding of both Clubs was very fine, but the bowling of the Bostonians seemed to beat the New-Yorkers. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

Capture of New-York Thieves in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

George Clarke, John Ray and Moses Lee, three New-York thieves, have been arrested here. Gold certificates for $11,000, that had been stolen from Hon. Robert J. Walker, were found in their possession. They leave here at 2:30 P. M. for New-York City in the custody of Detective Henry Vaughn, of the latter place.

The Races at Somerville, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The races at Somerville, N. J., are in full blast. Some of the finest trotting over any track in this section is being made. On Wednesday the celebrated horses *Rhode Island*, *George Palmer* and *Panic*, from Rochester, will compete for the large premium.

Death of Charles L. Elliott, the Artist.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Charles L. Elliott, the distinguished artist, died at his residence in Albany, on Tuesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York to be deposited in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Decease of Commodore James Armstrong, United States Navy.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Commodore James Armstrong, United States Navy, died in Charlestown to-day.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Chief Justice Chase and the Democratic Convention.

His Position Defined by an Intimate Personal Friend.

Speech of Col. William Brown at Frankfort, Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Col. William Brown, of Nicholasville, Ky., made the following speech before the Grant Club of Frankfort on the 20th inst. Col. Brown was in the confidence of the Chief Justice during the period that he had under consideration the overtures made to him by the progressionists of the Democratic Party, and he gives, calmly, clearly and fully, the history of the connection of the Chief Justice with the New-York Convention, explaining the motives of Mr. Chase, and the purposes and strategy of his friends in the Convention, and detailing the part taken by Gov. Seymour, and the means employed by the reactionists to defeat Chase with Seymour.

COL. BROWN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brown, upon being introduced to the Club, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: As soon as convenient after my return home I avail myself of an opportunity to address you, in compliance with my acceptance of your kind invitation tendered several weeks ago. It gives me pleasure to meet, here in the capital of our State, with so many true friends of the Union, and to congratulate you upon the harmony and success which seem to attend the organization and working of your Club. I purpose to give you, to-night, some of the secret history of what has been commonly called the "Chase movement," as the causes which led to its defeat are now represented by the nominees of the Democratic Party, and I think a proper understanding thereof will indicate more clearly than all other arguments the line of action every Union man should pursue.

POSITION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

But first I will make a personal explanation, as some friends who did not understand my motives have not approved of my support of Mr. Chase, particularly as I held the position of Assistant State Elector, and member of the Union State Central Committee for this State. I have only to say that I *have always found Mr. Chase in full sympathy with the Union cause.* He has taken no step which I could not heartily indorse, and I have followed his political fortunes with faithful devotion, and without altering or modifying any opinion of my own. I wish no higher evidence of my devotion to our beloved Union, and of my ardent support of the Government during the war, and since given to the efforts of a faithful Congress for its restoration and reconstruction, than the approbation of my own conscience, and the satisfaction of feeling that I never swerved from the path of duty; nor do I desire any higher testimony to the rectitude of my course than the grateful consideration with which I have always been treated by these gentlemen, who are my neighbors and countrymen, and from whom I have differed most widely in political opinion. I respect Mr. Chase for his patriotism and the eminent service he has rendered our country; I admire him for his exalted talent and the courtly dignity of his character; I love him for his humanity, for his kind heart and Christian virtues; and, above all, because he is one who loves his fellow-men. I have no excuses to make to any mortal man for such assistance as I gave him, and my only regret is that it was not in my power to make him the next President of the United States. On the 1st of July I offered my resignation as Elector and committeeman to the State Committee, that I might be at liberty to aid Mr. Chase; but I stated therein that *there was nothing in his position incompatible with that of the Union Party here*, and that as for myself, my sympathies had been, were, and always would be with the Union men of our State. For reasons then which I shall give you directly, I supported the Chief Justice most zealously. *I was in his confidence from first to last, and am thoroughly acquainted with all the history of the events that attended the effort to make him the nominee of the New-York Convention.* I must say here, most emphatically, that I now regard no man as a true friend to his country, or as a true friend to the Chief Justice, who, with all the facts before him as I shall detail them, fails to give Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax all the assistance he can render to make their election sure; and I wish that my voice to-night could reach the Conservative Republicans in the North, who would have voted for Mr. Chase, when I say that *their obligation to vote for Gen. Grant is now more imperative* than any political duty they were ever called on to perform, for it is a duty they owe to an imperiled country. The *very ends they desired to obtain through Mr. Chase's nomination are made insecure by the action of the Democrats.* The olive-branch they held out to the Southern rebels has been torn from their hands, and broken in twain. Without regard to difference of opinion on minor questions, it is now a solemn duty, devolving on every lover of peace and every friend of law and order, to support Gen. Grant; and he assumes a solemn responsibility of evil, in the eyes of God and man, who fails to do it. I must say just here, in justice to Mr. Chase, that my words are not inspired by him. He does not even know where I am, or that I intended to make this speech. He is not, therefore, to be held responsible for my remarks. I will state facts and draw conclusions for which I alone am responsible.

LETTER FROM MR. CHASE.

I shall allude to some conversations between us, but I profess to be too well bred to violate private confidence, and I shall quote no language that I do not believe Mr. Chase is willing for all the world to hear. Long after the commencement of the impeachment trial, he had no idea of engaging in politics. All of his Republican friends were looking forward with content and complacency to the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago, which had become a certainty by the middle of March; and Mr. Chase himself, at that time, had no other idea than to give Gen. Grant all the assistance compatible with his judicial functions. To make the fact clear beyond controversy, I will read you an extract from a letter he wrote me April 29.

"I have ceased, as I told you, to have any aspirations connected with the Presidency. It once seemed to me a position highly desirable for the opportunities of usefulness it affords. But I am *almost surprised to find how contentedly I have seen the preference of the Republicans fix upon Gen. Grant*, and now little I am troubled by any lingering desire for the place. You doubtless notice the talk there is about uniting all the opponents of military ascendency and military commissions on one candidate, and making me that candidate. But I have no idea that, with my known principles and convictions in respect to restoration on the basis of universal suffrage, as well as universal amnesty, there will any such issue arise upon me, and I am very sure that I shall not seek a nomination from any party. I do not want any office enough for that, and, indeed, if I could now do so with propriety, would prefer to resign the post I hold to being a seeker for any other."

CONVERSATION WITH MR. CHASE.

About this time, I returned to Washington, where I had been during the trial, and never heard Mr. Chase express any other feeling than one of deep regret at being dragged into politics. I accompanied him home on the 26th of May, after the final vote on impeachment was taken, and he referred to what he had written to me and repeated it, saying that if he "could do so with honor he would prefer to resign his place as Chief Justice, quit public life, and spend the remnant of his days in connection with some of the great railroad interests of our country." He said he had tried to do his whole duty, and quoted with deep feeling the closing lines of Senator Fessenden's speech: "The future is in the hands of Him who made and governs the universe, and the fear that He will not govern it wisely and well, would not excuse me for a violation of this law;" saying also, "that his actions were his own, but that events were with God."

THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN HIS FAVOR.

About this time the efforts of some Democrats to make Mr. Chase their candidate began to assume a practical shape. It was believed by many of the most progressive and best men of that party, that the wisest thing they could do was to recognize the situation as it was, to nominate Mr. Chase as a man whom all War Democrats and repentant rebels could support, and who could carry with him the conservative masses of the Republican Party; and they were encouraged in this "movement" by the condition of the Republican organization at that time, which was far from harmonious. No one not an eye witness of the closing scenes of the impeachment trial, about the lobbies, hotels and streets of Washington, can ever realize the condition of things then existing there; *the whole country slept, as it were, upon a vast magazine*, which a single spark might have ignited. The more extreme advocates of impeachment seemed beside themselves with frenzy. With shameless impudence, the Chief Justice and the seven Republican Senators who voted for acquittal were traduced and vilified; *I heard many threats of assassination;* I heard many men high in office using the language of vituperation, and personal menaces were made to Senators. It was said they would be burned in effigy throughout the land, and that they could no longer live among their constituents. The attacks upon Mr. Chase commenced soon after the trial began, and were kept up with increasing rancor. *He was lied upon most shamefully.* The stories of his interviews with Senators for the purpose of influencing their votes, of the carriage rides with them, of the dinner party, and of congratulatory visits to the President, were all manufactured by men who knew they were lies, and who professed to be Republicans. Their object was to write Gen. Grant up by writing Mr. Chase down. But I am most happy to know they are the last men in the country who will influence Gen. Grant or his administration.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

It was Mr. Chase's intention, from the first, to see that the President had a fair trial, for he was sworn to "do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws." He did nothing more; and of all the scenes through which he has passed in his long and eventful career, none will give a more enduring basis upon which to repose his posthumous fame, than his conduct during the trial. I asked him, after the testimony was all in, what he thought would be the verdict of the Senate, and he replied "that it was such a mixed question of law and politics it was impossible for him to form an opinion." I know that he had nothing to do with the trial, or those engaged in it, except when presiding over the Senate in his official capacity, and there is not a lawyer in America with sense sufficient to take charge of a case involving the cost of a setting of eggs, or the price of a coon skin, who will not admit that his decision will bear the test of the most searching legal criticism, while of the Senators who were accused of bribery and corruption, not one has given any ground for the charge, except a difference of opinion with some of his peers. Every time a man loses a law case he has just the same right to accuse his judge and jury of bribery and fraud. No seven men can be selected from the Senate Chamber, who, in purity of character, integrity, and moral worth, have ever had more unsullied reputations, than Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Ross, Fowler, Grimes and Van Winkle. They may have erred in judgment, but their error was of the same character with that of the upright juryman who renders a verdict of "not guilty" in a case of real guilt, but where the law requires that the criminal shall have the benefit of such doubts as exist in the testimony. It is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape under such circumstances, than that one innocent man should suffer punishment.

READING OUT ANTI-IMPEACHMENT REPUBLICANS.

The action of the House of Representatives, in appointing a committee to look into the conduct of the Senators, suggested to many thoughtful minds that the "supremacy of Congress" did not mean what the expression would seem to imply, but that it rather meant the supremacy of the House over the Executive, the Judiciary and the Senate. This condition of things about the latter part of May, and knowledge of a serious intention at Chicago to read the Chief Justice, and the "seven recreant Senators," out of the Republican Party; the action of Congress in depriving the Supreme Court of its rightful jurisdiction in the McCardle case; and the bold intimations given of an intention to reorganize that Court solely with a view to political ends, excited serious alarm and apprehension in the minds of all Conservative Republicans, and prepared the way for a division of the party, in order to save what had been won by our contest, to secure the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution beyond the power of repeal and defeat, and to make permanent the work of reconstruction as far as it had gone. *Mr. Chase was the proper representative of this class of men*, and they instinctively turned toward him to save them from the perils of the hour. *These men had no personal objection to Gen. Grant;* they appreciated the invaluable services he had rendered his country; they honored him as the greatest soldier our land had produced; but they knew him to be entirely without experience in the administration of civil affairs, and they did not know who his advisers would be, or what political theories he might attempt to carry out.

OPINIONS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. Chase had been identified with the anti-slavery movement from boyhood; he was the very Nestor of those brave men who fought for freedom long before I was born, when slavery was honored in the North, and the love of liberty was no deeper than the pigment of the skin. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln. He it was who invoked the "gracious protection of Almighty God" upon the Emancipation Proclamation. His financial skill saved the nation by furnishing us the means with which to carry on the war. He very earnestly approved the ratification of the thirteenth article, and used all his influence to secure the adoption of the fourteenth. With the exception of the military-commissions, he was not unfriendly to the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, when the fourteenth article was rejected by the Southern rebels. He was opposed, however, to the trial of any citizen in time of peace by a military commission, to any infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the Executive or the Judiciary. He believed the Constitution, as framed and handed down to us by our fathers, was a better instrument than any we could now make, always saving and excepting slavery. He favored the obliteration of this great nuisance by the adoption of the thirteenth article, and the total destruction of its power in the fourteenth article, by making the negro a citizen, giving him the equal protection of the laws, and abolishing the three-fifths representation based on slavery, which has always been the most iniquitous feature in our Constitution. He believed that every man, without regard to color, should be free; that he should have the right to the ballot, and the privilege of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in the manner that best suits his own pleasure; restrained only by wise laws, to operate with equal force on all, both black and white. These general opinions were not antagonistic to those of any true Union man, nor need they have been objectionable to any Democrat who desired to accept and acknowledge the great changes of the war, rather than engage in a hopeless struggle to undo what Congress had done. Hence, a large number of Democrats commenced the work of educating their party to accept this condition of things; to take Mr. Chase as their candidate, *and to unite with the Conservative Republicans on the new "issues of the day in the spirit of the day;" thus to found a great Democratic Party upon a basis of permanent usefulness.* The intention was to remove political disabilities from every man, whether once a rebel or once a slave, and to found a true Democracy—not that of the Southern rebels or the anti-war men of the North, but one like the Democracy of Jefferson, Hamilton and Lincoln—a Democracy of equal rights, of peace and protection to all men; a Democracy as wide as humanity, and as universal as God's omnipotence, under which our country could prosper to a degree the most vivid imagination dares not attempt to compass. These men felt, too, that the rebellion and its ideas should die, and that the war and its horrors should sink into oblivion; and that it was the duty of the lovers of the Union to

> "Let all the tender voices of nature
> Temper the triumph and chasten mirth,
> Full of the infinite love and pity
> For fallen martyr and darkened heart."

HOW HE REGARDED THE NEW MOVEMENTS.

The "movement" assumed great strength from the first, and was started by certain patriotic Democrats, without consultation with Mr. Chase or his personal friends. I was surprised to see how rapidly it grew; and, to know his views with some certainty, I visited Mr. Chase May 30. I told him some influential Democrats were serious in their intention to make him their candidate, and asked what he proposed to do about it. His reply was prompt and distinct: *"I will not surrender my honest convictions*; I will never admit that the black man has no rights which any one is bound to respect." We then entered into a full conversation on the situation in which he was placed. I told him frankly, that without regard to his private inclinations, his highest consideration must be first, for the peace and quiet of the country; second, for the poor black people of the South, in whose cause he had so nobly struggled for nearly half a century. I pictured to him, clearly and truthfully, how unhappy was their situation in Kentucky, turned loose in the midst of a powerful and generally hostile white population, mostly without property or subsistence. I pointed out to him the many outrages inflicted on this poor race, the fact that they had lost the protection of the master's interest; were denied the ballot, and above all, were cruelly and barbarously denied the privilege of testimony in our courts against those white miscreants who might deprive them of life, liberty or property, and that the little band of devoted Unionists here were powerless to alter the condition of things. I told him I understood many Democrats to say they would unite with him and his friends on his own platform and in his own way; that if this could be brought about, and these men would generously surrender their convictions and prejudices, and come to him, so long identified with all that was hostile to slavery and rebellion, that it was a great concession; that it would put it in his power to protect the colored people all over the South; that the influence of his administration would induce the whites to execute the wishes in reference to the colored people; that his humanity, his duty to his country and his friends, forbade his letting this opportunity pass by, and that it would be the crowning triumph of an eminently successful life to be summoned by the voice of the people, without regard to former political views, to lay aside his judicial ermine to assume the serene and lofty dignity of the Presidential house. Mr. Chase was deeply impressed with this view of the case, and left the matter in the hands of his friends, with the distinct understanding that he *sought a nomination from no party, and had changed or abandoned no conviction.* When this interview was over, without consulting Mr. Chase further, I furnished a newspaper correspondence with a general outline of his views, which was telegraphed from Washington, June 2, to the New-York *Herald*, from which it was copied in most of the papers of the country. I went South on business the 8th of June, and after passing through every State east of the Mississippi, reached Washington again on the 30th of June. I found the business men of the South ready to accept any kind of a nomination and any form of government that would remove the military, restore peace, revive trade and give them an opportunity to repair their shattered fortunes; but, unfortunately, business men are not generally politicians. The judges, the merchants, the manufacturers of the South, as a general thing, preferred Mr. Chase as the nominee of the New-York Convention, believing that he could unite in harmony more of the discordant elements of the nation than any other individual. *They were willing to accept reconstruction with negro suffrage; and only asked the protection of the ballot for themselves.* This class of men, who have more interest at stake in the South than any other, are not, however, politicians, as I have said, and it was a sad hour for them and for the nation when the delegates to the New-York Convention from that section, instead of being taken from this class, were chosen in the main from broken-down party hacks, lawyers and unrepentant rebel soldiers.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

I saw Mr. Chase again July 1, and gave him the benefit of my observations. I told him what I have told you, about the feeling of the business men, but that a powerful reactionary element was at work in the South, which threatened mischief, particularly in Alabama; that I was never more deeply impressed with the wisdom of Congress in giving the black man the ballot; that it was a check on the rebel element more effective than bayonets; that the black men of the South were the only agricultural laborers in that section; that they were really the "working men" of all the cotton States, and could only be protected in the fruits of their toil by the elective franchise. I then inquired what he would do if the New-York Convention put forth the theory of the Southern reactionists, that this is only "a white man's Government," and proposed "to deprive the colored people in any section of the country of any right or privilege they now enjoy?" He answered unequivocally that, "in such an *event it would be the duty of every patriot and of every friend of humanity, to rally to the standard of Gen. Grant.* To retrace my path a little, I wish to call your attention to the fact that from the time the "Chase movement" assumed shape, there were two factions in the Democratic Party. One was progressive, and was composed mainly of the Eastern Democrats and business men of the cotton States, but it had more or less strength in every State in the Union, embracing, as it did, nearly all the German element of the Democratic Party. The other was reactionary, and composed mainly of all those rebels who are still unrepentant, who learned nothing by the sad experience of the war, and of the great mass of Western Democrats who supported Mr. Pendleton.

WHAT WAS INTENDED.

The progressionists favored *an entire change of party front, and the inauguration of a new party on new progressive ideas;* practically admitting that the old Democratic Party was dead, and must pass away, as did the Whig and Knownothing organizations in the last decade. They proposed, however, to retain the old party name, and to found a new party which should bear about the same relations to the old Democratic Party as the Republican Party of 1860 bore to the old Whig Party. They preferred an entire abandonment of every great question upon which they had been defeated. It was proposed to recognize impartial manhood suffrage, without distinction of race or color, as a cardinal principle of the Democratic Party, to be regulated, however, by the States themselves. It was proposed, by peaceful means and moral suasion, to *secure the removal of all disabilities and disqualifications in the South*, now existing by reason of participation in the rebellion, and *to break down the power of class legislation and unequal laws throughout the country.* It was proposed to settle the financial question by restoring the country to such a condition of peace and prosperity that specie payments could be speedily resumed, and that a large saving in the national expenditures and a corresponding reduction in taxation should be gained by sacred pledges of the inviolability of the national faith; thus putting our credit on so solid a foundation that our debt could be funded in long bonds, not bearing more than three or four per cent. interest in coin, which would be taken mostly in Europe, thus turning loose the large amount of American capital now invested in Government bonds, which would then find employment in developing our immense resources, both agricultural and mechanical. It was proposed, as a correlative part of this financial scheme, to invite all the emigrants we possibly could from the Old World to our shores, and to give national aid to all of those great railway interests which tend to make us a more homogeneous people, and to bind North and South, East and West together in the belief that the material development of the nation's best interests under such a policy would soon give us more money than we would want.

WHAT THE REACTIONISTS PROPOSED.

The policy of the reactionists was the reverse of all this. It was proposed by them to advocate the theory of "a white man's government;" that the black man, his family and his property might exist here in peace, but that he should be governed by laws, punished by laws and taxed by laws, by in framing which he should have no voice; and where this voice had been given him by Congress, to deprive him of it by any means, peaceful or warlike, as circumstances might render necessary. It was proposed to overturn the Southern State Governments established under Congressional legislation, by the Unionists, and *to make new ones by rebels and that a rebel, whether repentant or not, must be regarded as good a man as anybody else;* as worthy to fill office in the Government, and as a fit subject to make laws for the widows and orphans whose kindred he had slain in battle. It was proposed to abolish the national banking system, and to issue greenbacks enough to redeem all the five-twenty bonds in circulation; but I confess I have never understood what was to become of the greenbacks, though I take it for granted it was the intention to destroy them as fast as they reached the Treasury in payment of taxes, just as a farmer destroys his promissory note given for land, when he pays it off with the proceeds of his crop of wheat or corn. This is a beautiful theory; so is that of the perpetual motion, or navigation of the air in balloons. When either of these theories are successfully reduced to practice our nation will much prosper, and will wax fat upon the larks that are caught by the falling skies.

MR. CHASE AND THE CONVENTION.

I have now given you a general outline of the internal condition of the Democratic Party when it met in convention at New-York on July 4. I do not think I am mistaken in my statement of the case, for I had unusual facilities for observation, and I studied the question most carefully. Before I proceed to show you how and by whom the progressionists were defeated in the Convention, I wish to refer, for the last time, to Mr. Chase's connection with the "movement." *He was prompted by no resentment and by no unworthy ambition. He wanted quiet in all the land, and he wanted to see equal and exact justice rendered unto all men.* The causes which produced the movement in his favor were far deeper than his personal influence or power extended, for they originated in a political atmosphere that he did not breathe; they grew out of the necessities of the Democratic Party, and were but the outcroppings of the wisdom some Democrats had acquired through sad experience. If no such man as Mr. Chase had ever lived, these "causes" would still have existed, and would have made themselves felt in national politics. Mr. Chase has made no political mistake, and has taken no backward step. An opportunity was presented whereby the most sacred of the political convictions of his lifetime might be realized and made secure through their adoption on the part of those who had always opposed them. Here seemed a chance to lead the people in safety through the Red Sea of their difficulties, and to settle, at once and forever, the vexed "negro question," by fixing his *status* henceforth as that of an American citizen, possessing equal rights and immunities with all other citizens. The progressionists of the Democratic Party simply said to him, "We ask no sacrifice on your part. We are going to adopt new ideas. We intend to acknowledge the correctness of your views. Will you represent us before the people if we do this?" No nobler and purer impulse ever guided a statesman's action than that which prompted Mr. Chase to give an affirmative reply to this appeal. He would have been unworthy of himself, and unworthy of his country, if he had done otherwise. He has been much abused by some Radicals, but they are chiefly of that class which joined the Republican Party after the war broke out. They are those men who fought the battles of slavery in the North, and did the dirty work of their Southern masters. When Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward, Mr. Cassius M. Clay, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips were educating the masses of the people to the overthrow of slavery, these same men abused him then as they do now; and in the South there are those joining in the cry, who, while Mr. Chase was leading the little party of freedom in Ohio, when it did not number 5,000 adherents, were cracking their whips over the backs of the poor cowering slaves, and threatening tar, feathers and death to all Northern Abolitionists. These men would now reap the fruit of others' labor, and like Thenardier on the field of Waterloo, they would plunder those who fought the battle, in which they had not the courage to take a part. Salmon P. Chase is this hour the same friend of liberty, the same friend of suffering humanity, as when, in defiance of the popular sentiment of that day, he defended James G. Birney, at the peril of his life, from the fury of a Cincinnati mob; and afterward from the crime of sheltering a fugitive slave, as when he defended the poor slave girl Matilda; as when he and Mr. Seward so ably defended Van Zant, for hiding a slave girl, doubtless owned by the ancestor of some modern rebel, if not by one who is still lively enough to feel rebellious, and curse negro thieves. Posterity will make good the prediction of Mrs. H. B. Stowe in the *Men of Our Times*, where she has written of Mr. Chase—"When a future generation shall be building the tombs of our present prophets, and adorning the halls of the Capitol with the busts of men now too hard at work to be sitting to the sculptor, then there will be among the marble throng one head not inferior to any now there in outside marks of greatness—a head to which our children shall point and say, 'There is the financier who carried our country through the great slavery war.'" Now, our children will pause longer; they will speak further and say, "He is the great Chief Justice of the United States, who, in times of intense political excitement, presided over the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson, and though vilified by many men of the party whose very foundation stones he had laid, yet he dared to do his duty; and, with the eyes of America and Europe turned full upon him, he held aloft the scales of justice with a strong, unshaken hand, and preserved the spotless honor of the American judiciary." The name of Mr. Chase will live long after his detractors are buried in oblivion. When he has passed away, his great fame will be a common heritage of the American people and the friends of liberty throughout the world, to be cherished so long as humanity continues to admire what is true, beautiful and good in the character of a public man. The only regret that he ever expressed after the final action of the New-York Convention, was that it was now out of his power to do what he would have liked to have done for the poor people of the South, both white and black, and for those who had befriended them in the great struggle for liberty.

WHAT HE THINKS OF GEN. GRANT.

It was no business of mine to ask him how he intended to vote this Fall; but it will do no harm for me to tell you that he would have preferred the election of a President who, by his experience in civil affairs and training as a constitutional lawyer, would have been comparatively free from reliance on his Cabinet in the preparation of his most important State papers. *But I have heard him speak often, in terms of high eulogy, of the character of Gen. Grant; he has great confidence in his straightforward honesty and integrity, and has a high appreciation of his sterling common sense, and judgment of men;* while he regards Mr. Colfax as one of the purest and best men our country has ever produced; weighing him in the standard of his own hard and toilsome experience as a self made man, he looks upon him as a fitting

> "Type of the northland's strength and glory,
> Pride and hope of our home and race—
> Freedom lending to rugged labor
> Tints of beauty and lines of grace."

I know that Mr. Chase anticipates the election of Gen. Grant; that he expects, if both are alive on the 4th day of March, 1869, to swear him into office as the next President of the United States, and that he believes his administration will be mild, humane, and harmonizing. I can safely tell you, too, that he regards Gen. Blair's letter to Col. Brodhead as Kuklux, as simply devilish; and I can also assure you that if the progressionists of the New-York Convention had so far succeeded there as to justify Mr. Chase in accepting the nomination they proposed to tender him, *he would have repudiated that part of the platform which declares "the Reconstruction acts of Congress unconstitutional, revolutionary and void,* just as Gen. McClellan repudiated the objectionable part of the Chicago platform of 1864.

There is not power enough on this continent to *commit Mr. Chase to the platform of any party involving questions that may possibly come up for adjudication before the Court of which he is the learned head.* My own friends in this State will understand all the better why I have so much desired Mr. Chase's nomination, when I frankly confess that my views have undergone a change on the suffrage question from those to which I have heretofore given public expression. I am prepared now, after much study and reflection, to stand here in my native and dearly-beloved State, in this temple of justice and within sight of our legislative halls, and to fearlessly proclaim that henceforth and forever I *favor and will advocate the equal civil and political rights of all men*, without regard to their political belief, without regard to their religious opinions, without regard to their nationality, their color, their race, or their previous condition. This is the only true democracy, and can only be found in free America, which is now become the modern Daleth of homestead of the nations. I have not reached the meridian of life by many years, and I fervently hope an all-merciful God will grant me time and health and strength to witness the triumph of this great principle in all our Commonwealth, even from the Ohio to the Tennessee, and from the highest peak of the Cumberland chain to where the green hills of Indiana look down upon our fertile shores.

THE NOMINATION OF SEYMOUR.

I will now recall your attention to the closing hours of the New-York Convention; but I desire first to state that what I shall say of Mr. Seymour is spoken in no vindictive sense. In private life, I have no doubt that he is a most estimable gentleman. The first choice of the reactionists was Mr. Pendleton, who had sympathized with the cause of rebellion during the war, and had won some temporary notoriety by advocating the financial views of Mr. Stevens and Gen. Butler. But he was known to be an aristocrat by nature and education. He always had more love for the Southern planter in his baronial home than for the working man of the North in his humble cottage. All these things put together made him so unpopular with the Eastern men, that it was evident from the first to all, but his satellites, that he could not be nominated. There was no other man in the reactionist faction so strong as Mr. Pendleton; and when his chances were gone, that faction had lost ground it could only recover by strategy. This it attempted, and with eminent success. The platform adopted is a curious document; it shows very plainly the workmanship of both factions. Nothing is said of a white man's Government, nothing of negro suffrage, and nothing of greenbacks. The financial plank is non-committal, and means greenbacks or gold, according to the wishes of the reader. Thus far we see the triumph of the progressionists. Where the platform declares the Reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," we see the only marked impression made by the reactionists upon the instrument, and which the progressionists could very well yield for the sake of party union and strategy, as if they had nominated their man, this plank would have been thrown out, and along with it all those rebels who might still desire to stand on it. As soon as the balloting commenced, it became evident that the progressionists would ultimately win, if their men stood firm. They held the balance of power, and, by a judicious system of tactics, prevented the nomination of any one up to Wednesday night, and, taking advantage of the defection of Mr. Hendricks' friends to Mr. Pendleton, the former was very effectually killed off, the progressionists using Gen. Hancock's name for that purpose on Wednesday, July 8. Gen. Hancock never did, at any time, have the slightest chance for a nomination, and his strongest vote was given for strategic reasons, by men whose first choice was an entirely different man. Mr. Hendricks was the only man Mr. Chase's friends ever feared; and, *when the Convention adjourned, on Wednesday evening, those who were in the secret of the vote given for Gen. Hancock considered the victory as won, and had no doubt of Mr. Chase's nomination the next day.* The progressionists met in council that night. It was arranged who should nominate Mr. Chase, who should second it, what States were to vote for him on the first ballot, and what should be said on the occasion of bringing his name formally before the Convention. A most formidable strength was developed, and every circumstance was auspicious for success. But it was considered best to have a ballot or two next morning, before the nomination was made, *so as to kill off the apparent strength of Gen. Hancock*, and satisfy his friends that there was no hope for him. It was known that the vote he received from this State would be withdrawn the next morning, as well as scattering votes from several other States. New-Jersey and Massachusetts were unanimously for Mr. Chase. Not desiring to offend such friends as Gen. Hancock had in the Convention, or to make too manifest the reasons of the vote Massachusetts had given him that day, it was arranged that the vote of New-Jersey only should be withdrawn on the first ballot, and cast where it would not count; and this was done. *There are reasons to believe that the deliberations at this meeting were betrayed to the reactionists.* Everything at this stage of the proceedings depended on the firmness of the New-York delegation. From the 4th to the 9th of July this delegation had professed to be for Mr. Chase, and that it only waited a favorable moment to bring forward his name. *At midnight on the 8th Mr. Horatio Seymour still protested that he was for Mr. Chase;* but Mr. Chase had friends who doubted Mr. Seymour's sincerity from the first, and who believed that he was acting with duplicity. It is true he had repeatedly declined the use of his name; many of his friends were saying as Antony did to Cæsar:

> "You all did see that on the Lupercal
> I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
> Which he did thrice refuse."

To this others would respond as did the fourth citizen:

> "Mark'd ye his words? He would not take the crown;
> Therefore, 'tis certain he was not ambitious."

To be sure that Mr. Seymour was sincere, it was arranged, before breakfast on the morning of July 9, that he should be put in nomination, by a friend of Mr. Chase's, in order to force him from cover and compel him to reveal his true policy. On the very ballot that he was nominated, his name would have been put before the Convention by a gentleman from a Southern State, who is young, intellectual, and courageous, and was a warm advocate of Mr. Chase's nomination. The object of this "movement" was to circumvent Mr. Seymour's treachery, if he intended any; but it was defeated by the superior strategy of the reactionists. The only hope they had after Mr. Pendleton's defeat, was to *secure a weak, nervous, cowardly man the first place on the ticket, and to nominate a bold, courageous, strong-willed reactionist for the Vice-Presidency*, and in this attempt they succeeded so perfectly as to excite my admiration of their tact, skill and courage. It was arranged at the meeting of the progressionists to which I have referred, that a petition which had been *prepared by a German editor from Wisconsin, and which had been signed by nearly every German editor then in New-York City, asking for the nomination of Mr. Chase, should be read to the Convention by Mr. Seymour, as its presiding officer, he having previously declined to nominate Mr. Chase himself, on the ground that he was the President of the Convention;* but I have been told by a gentleman now living in New-York City, and whose veracity I have no doubt to question, that on the morning of July 9, a short time before the Convention met, Mr. Seymour *read to him from the manuscript, a very chaste, neat little speech, which he said he would deliver to the Convention when Mr. Chase's name was brought before it, and he believes Mr. Seymour had that speech in his pocket when he was nominated.* Relying on Mr. Seymour and the New-York delegation, the progressionists met in the Convention on the morning of July 9, full of hope in the success of their plan. But a counter movement had been going on. I was told in Cincinnati the other day, by a prominent Democrat, that only six members of the Ohio delegation were made privy to the nomination of Mr. Seymour. This was the game. These men determined, with the aid of the Southern rebels, to capture Horatio Seymour from the progressionists and nominate him; knowing that this would so demoralize that faction as to give them absolute control of the Convention, and that not a voice would be raised when they brought forward their own man for the Vice-Presidency, who had already been agreed on by the reactionists. It was the most successful movement ever made in this country in a National Convention; but it was a forlorn hope; any moral courage on Mr. Seymour's part, any thought of how great men act in trying emergencies, any reflection on his part of the resolution displayed by Cæsar at the Rubicon, by Huss at the stake, by Luther at Worms, by Jefferson or Franklin at Independence Hall, by Grant at Vicksburg, by Thomas at Chickamauga, and any desire to emulate the example of these great men, would have covered the reactionists with overwhelming defeat. But they knew well their man. Ohio led off. Mr. Seymour rose to his feet. The stillness of death filled the great hall. There, on that bright July morning, in the midst of that vast mass of humanity, in the commercial metropolis of the nation and of his own State, to which the eyes of fo

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE REBELLION REVIVED.

Rebel Utterances—Vallandigham Nominated in Ohio—Its Effect—Indiana and Ohio Politics.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

The TIMES has published several speeches made by the late rebel chiefs in the South. They are equally instructive and admonitory. Sitting in a restaurant, at my dinner, I saw an intelligent man throw down his paper and exclaim, "If any man can vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, after the speech of FORREST, I have no faith in him." Such, it seems to me, must be the effect on patriotic minds of the revival of rebellion in the South. It is not on account of any great importance we attribute to FORREST, HAMPTON or TOOMBS, but because they are representative men—and also give unimpeachable testimony to the conduct and principles of the Democratic Party, which brought about this state of things.

Let me talk with you—reader of the TIMES—something about these men and the evidence they give. First, of HAMPTON. A distinguished Democrat of Kentucky said that HAMPTON told him he would shoot Gov. BROWNLOW on sight. Now, this was not personal animosity, for BROWNLOW is humane, and does not go as far as many other loyal men. He would shoot BROWNLOW obviously, because BROWNLOW is carrying out, to the best of his power, a loyal Government in Tennessee. That is all. It is exactly the same idea carried out practically by the Kuklux Klan. So much for Mr. HAMPTON, the gentleman who talks classically and beautifully about liberty and patriotism! Next, of FORREST. This man (as you will see in the testimony before the Congressional Committee) was a negro trader in Memphis, and afterward took up arms in the cause of perpetuating negro slavery. He was distinguished by the massacre of Fort Pillow, about which, there are two kinds of testimony, and both unimpeachable. First—You may read FORREST's Report, dated at Jackson in 1864. This will give you the outline of a most unnecessary massacre. Then you may read the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate that subject, which gives the details. These facts prove that a more cruel, inhuman and unnecessary massacre was never committed. There were refugee citizens in the fort, he states in his report, and these citizens, as well as negroes of all ages, were shot down when flying without arms and many drowned in the river, and after the battle the living were thrown into pits with the dead. I need not paint such a scene. I state to you reader, if you have not looked into the subject, who these men are; both delegates to the New-York Democratic Convention. And now for the evidence they give about that Convention. They all testify that they were received with open arms and hospitality by the leading Democrats. Think of that Master Brook! If a spark of genuine patriotism ever animated your heart; if you ever marched to the battlefield to support the Government of your country; if you ever wittingly contributed a dollar to its support; if wife or daughter ever contributed to the Sanitary Commission; if you have any sense of honor as a gentleman or a man, I ask you to tell me how you can support a party whose leaders from SEYMOUR to HAMPTON and FORREST, thus embody the ideas, the spirit and the malignity of the rebellion?

But let me proceed with evidence on this point. In the Third Congressional District of Ohio CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM is nominated for Congress. What does that mean? It means that the rebels having become ascendant in the New-York Convention, and nominated a Copperhead for President, the rest of the Copperheads are not afraid or ashamed to crawl out of their dens. The Democratic Party is now officered and directed by ultra rebels and Copperheads. What will be the effect of this? A most excellent effect will be produced in the most important particular. The Democratic Party will be reduced to rebels and copperheads. It presents to the intelligent people of the United States the single issue between the united rebels and copperheads on one hand, and the loyal, patriotic people on the other. Already the effect is developing itself on every side. In Indiana there is not a single conservative man (and there were many there) who still remains with the Democratic Party. HENDRICKS is fighting there, with only such aid as he can get from VOORHEES and MILLIGAN, (one of the convicted Knights of the Golden Circle,) and others of that sort. PENDLETON has gone off to Maine—to look after Eastern votes in 1872! In Ohio, much of the same effect is produced. In Cincinnati, men who were the strongest JOHNSON men in 1866, are now going earnestly for GRANT. The nomination of VALLANDIGHAM is received by the shrewd Democrats with fear and trembling. And yet, why should he not be nominated? Who is a more representative man of genuine Democracy than VALLANDIGHAM? who is an abler or an honester man in Democratic politics? He has principles, and he carries his flag boldly to the front of battle. Your New-York SEYMOUR is far below him in either ability or fairness.

The canvass in the West is now fairly opened, and henceforward there will be no want of energy or excitement. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of my estimate, after the nomination of SEYMOUR. I do not see a State in the West, except Kentucky, which shows a probability of voting for SEYMOUR. I do not see one, where, when (as they now are,) the Republican Party is thoroughly united, the Democrats have made the least impression. In addition to this, the speeches of the rebel leaders in the South, the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM, the letter of BLAIR, and similar facts, are disgusting and disheartening many of the Democrats. The revolutionary ideas of these men seem more dangerous than the ultraism of STEVENS and BUTLER.

In Ohio, the Democratic Party has so far made no great demonstrations. None of its influential men are in the field; and it looks as if they had little confidence in themselves. Still, they are working in some districts quietly and earnestly; and that sort of work tells more than speeches. There is, of course, a chance to carry six or seven Democrats into Congress; but it is little more than a chance. I remain of the opinion, however sanguine it may appear, that the Democratic Party of Ohio will get but two members. I think that EGGLESTON will carry the First District; STEVENSON, the Second; GIBSON, the Ninth, and COOPER, the Thirteenth. In this I may be much mistaken, but *nous verrons.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Democratic Platform and Taxes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

I am a regular reader of your paper, but do not remember to have seen an exposé of what seems to me to be a great trap set for the people by the bondholders who manipulated the New-York Convention either in your own or in any other paper. They inserted into the New-York platform a plank proposing to tax every species of property equally according to value, including Government bonds. This is a tax on land and its products, and is also *per capita.* Tax of this kind is held by the United States Supreme Court to be a direct tax, and under the United States Constitution is to be apportioned among the States in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Massachusetts has less inhabitants or population than Indiana. Therefore Indiana pays a larger portion of this twenty-five or twenty-six hundred millions of debt than Massachusetts. But Massachusetts has five times the wealth out of which to pay it; and if the tax in Indiana is $1 25 on the $100, it will be but 25 cents in Massachusetts. For good reasons, when this direct tax has been levied, it has always been assumed by the States, and the United States Supreme Court has decided that States cannot tax Government securities. The result is that *every other species of property* is taxed unequally, (in different States,) and bonds of the Government escape altogether, leaving capital to speculate in State bonds, which many States would be compelled to issue in order to meet the first annual installment, which would in the end amount to compounding the interest, and worse.

The Republican tax is on incomes, profits of railroads, steamboats, hotels, lawyers, doctors, he asses, &c., all able to pay. How does it come from the horny-handed workingman who uses none of these.

I remain, yours, &c., REPUBLICAN.

EASTERN INDIANA.

The Quakers—Their Virtues as a People—Immense Mass Meetings—Col. Cumback in the Campaign—Democracy Desperate—Indiana Soldiers' Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

This beautiful village, peacefully thriving on the west bank of the Upper Blue River, is the home of much happiness. It is the chief town in the occidental part of that region of Indiana known as its Garden. Beginning east of the City of Dayton, Ohio, and stretching westward to the boundary line of Indiana, thence along and on either side of the Indiana Central Railway, for nearly a hundred miles, to within thirty miles of Indianapolis, lies a body of agricultural lands that for luxuriant production, plentifulness and purity of water and sweet health, cannot be excelled in the Union.

THE QUAKERS.

Half a century ago the Quakers, following close upon the departure of the red man, came from the home of WM. PENN and began to open up these vast wildernesses to civilization. These bold and honest pioneers did their work well, if we may judge by the result. They have converted what a few years ago was a howling wilderness into not only a land of promise, but a land of generous fulfillment, and most practically does it blossom as a rose. These odd people, the Quakers, have few, if any, vices and many virtues; and if faults they have at all, they are of a negative nature. Peculiarly primitive and simple in their habits, quiet, peaceful, sober, industrious, honest, just, scrupulously clean and generous to a fault, they naturally prosper in a singularly unobtrusive way, without a bit of "fuss and feathers." They conquer by kindness and rule by love. I do not say they can cope with what is known as "a live Yankee" in speculation, improvements by innovation, and political wire-pulling. But in the quieter and less demonstrative pursuits of life, the rewards of which are governed in the supernal joys of the home-circle, the Friends of these rural regions cannot be excelled. They are unlike the Quakers of the cities further East, being less under the restraints of the eccentric religious formula handed down through centuries from their European ancestors. Yet the strange church exercises are found here, as everywhere.

In this beautiful garden of the State are the thriving cities and towns of Richmond, Centreville, (the home of Senator MORTON and Congressman JULIAN,) Cambridge, Dublin and this place, all on the Central Railway. The first-named is the finest little city in the Commonwealth, except the Capital, and is occupied almost wholly by Quakers. All of them vote the Republican ticket. I have the first Quaker Democrat to hear of. The water-shed—dividing the waters of the Ohio from those of the Wabash—is between here and Richmond. Dublin, a neat village in these highlands, for years voted a solid, unbroken Republican ticket. Not one man in the populous township professed the coppery faith. Finally a stray Celt of that political persuasion chanced to settle in Dublin, drawn thither by the name alone. But he found no congenial whisky or shelalahs here. For years his lone-star Democratic vote was cast—sadly—then, yielding to the benign surrounding influences, he, too, became converted, and now vehemently supports GRANT and COLFAX.

It is our hope and sustenance in Indiana—this garden filled with Quakers. To Eastern Indiana do we look for rousing Republican majorities, to roll back the black tide of Kuklux Democracy which sweeps up from the "Pocket" and two or three other regions as yet outside the influences of modern civilization. That to be most regretted is, that the Republican majority is so overwhelming here. It would be far better for the party were it diffused throughout the State. Jealousies quite too often arise among our leaders in Eastern Indiana, and divide the party.

MASS MEETINGS.

Hard work is being done all over Hoosierdom, We are outstripping our sister Buckeye State in the warmth and brilliancy of the campaign so far. True, Ohio has no Governor to elect this year, while Indiana has? Yesterday a grand mass meeting was held at Martinsville, one of the large towns in the Indianapolis District. The region around about is almost wholly agricultural, no large towns except the last named being near. Yet, from a not very compact population—an average of a family to the hundred acres—ten thousand people came up with banners and with music, to hear the speaking and rally once again around the flag.

Among the eloquent speakers were Col. WILL CUMBACK, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Gen. JOHN COBURN, nominee for Congress; Gov. BAKER, candidate for reëlection; Prof. HOBBS, nominee for State Superintendent of Instruction; Col. T. H. NELSON, State Elector at Large, and Hon. A. G. PORTER, ex-member of Congress. The speaking was done from two stands. Perfect order reigned throughout the meeting and day, and all were sober and satisfied. I never in my life saw more earnest listeners to truths falling from the lips of public speakers. Many Democrats were among the hearers, and I should not do injustice to the facts were I to put down the number of conversions from Democratic darkness to Republican light upon that occasion alone at hundreds. So the good work goes on. The elaborate speech of Col. CUMBACK abounded in happy hits and unanswerable arguments. He is doing yeoman service in this campaign, and is every where greeted with spontaneous enthusiasm.

DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS.

The Seymour men are doing all in their power to win Indiana in October. What with unstinted supplies, with the use of unblushing falsehood in seditious appeals to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and degraded, and with the greedy hope of power and patronage possessed to some degree by the leaders, their chances of success are perhaps increased. Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, United States Senator and Democratic candidate for Governor, is posted to address whatever part of a Democratic multitude can be congregated here on Saturday. Half of two Congressional Districts have been called on in stentorian voice to "rally round the beer, boys, rally once again," and though this community is quite intactly Republican, the opposition not being able to muster even a forlorn hope, yet from the unexplored interior of Rush and Hancock Counties the barefoot Democracy are expected to turn out by thousands. Nothing more clearly exhibits the desperation of the Seymour gentlemen than the means resorted to by them to fire the Kuklax heart. Please remember that this is a Quaker community. Their maintenance of peace at all times and under all circumstances is proverbial. The world knows them as non-combatants and even non-resistants. For many days coppery runners have industriously circulated the report to the "Klans" in every direction, that the Quaker Republicans of Knightstown are determined to prevent by force Senator HENDRICKS from speaking here. The unterrified are therefore urged to come "prepared," which simply means, if possible, a riot. HORATIO SEYMOUR should be here to greet his "friends," should the barefoot masses begin their chivalric assassination of colored orphan children, defenceless negro women and quiet elderly Quakers. The "White Boys in Blue," a Democratic organization of soldiers from both armies, loyal and rebel, and of deserters and Canada draft fugitives, but two nights ago, assaulted a grocery belonging to a colored man, in Indianapolis. These gory defenders of a white man's government protected constitutional liberty to the extent of stealing all the poor darkey's money and candy, and then further indulged their constitutional prerogative by smashing in the windows of a colored Baptist Church and driving the colored women and children, who were attending a festival, from it with vile curses and obscenity. Many shots were exchanged, but no persons were killed. This proves that the Democrats were "prepared," and the assault was evidently premeditated and planned. And then it is followed by the false statement that "the d—d niggers began the riot." Every decent man knows it isn't true. But it is out of such events that the Democracy try to make party capital.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

for the State of Indiana is located two miles south of this village. It is a work of the State, erected at an expense of $50,000. The site is an excellent one, that of a former water-cure and fashionable Summer resort, made famous by medicinal springs which abundantly supply the place with water. The "Home" is a spacious edifice, three stories, wide halls, large airy rooms, with all modern improvements, and accommodations for 200 inmates. It is finished in a solid and substantial manner, the State Government looking more to the benefit it may be to suffering and indigent Union soldiers from this State than to any gaudy display of architecture. I do not mean by this that the structure is not in modern style and attractive. About 100 soldiers are at the Home, many of them entirely disabled by loss of sight, limbs, or health. Upon the whole, the institution is creditable to the Republican Party, under whose auspices it was planned and erected, and an honor to the people. If Republics are ungrateful, Republicans are not always so. The Democrats boast that as soon as they get the power they "will starve out that blue-coat concern by withholding appropriations." And in the next breath they ask one-legged Union soldiers to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR! The "Home" is nestled down quietly in this lovely Blue River Valley, surrounded by peaceful and generous Quakers, and good farms, and happy homes. It is a good thing in a very good place.

J. Q. T.

ENGLAND.

The Harvest and the Crops—Food Prospects for the Coming Winter.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The year 1868 will be long remembered by agriculturists for its early harvest, its parched pastures, its barren fallows, and its scanty yield of green food and short supply of water for stock. A year in which oats and barley were cut and peas carried in June, wheat cut in the first week of July and sold in several markets in the third week of that month, barley so far north as Banff cut on the 11 of July, and two-thirds of the wheat crop in the Home Counties secured by the 1st of August, is quite exceptional, and does not occur more than once in half a century. Similar seasons for earliness have been sought for in 1801, 1818, 1822, 1826, 1844, 1852 and 1864, but in neither of the earliest of these seasons—1822 and 1826—was there such a large breadth of corn ingathered at the end of July as in this year.

Equal in importance to its earliness has been the unprecedentedly propitious character of the present season for the wheat crop. Securing a seed-bed singularly favorable, a briard rapid and regular, and the progress of plants unchecked in Winter or Spring, from the absence of nipping frosts or sodding rains, it was not surprising that by the end of May the wheat crop exhibited a luxuriance rarely equaled. Nor were the subsequent stages of the crop less favorable. During the critical blooming stage there were no winds, no frosts, and although there were no rains, yet there were copious dews to "set" the embryo grain, while during the filling and maturing stages there were no frosts at night to check the swelling of the kernels, which was being rapidly forced by the intense heat by day. The processes of reaping and ingathering which rapidly succeeded each other also suffered no interruption, so that already the southern and eastern counties is all but secured, while in the northern counties not more than one-third will be outstanding at the end of this week.

There has, consequently, been no loss from winds, no damage from rains, no unequal maturing, and, consequently, no half-developed seeds, no barren spikelets, not a single sprouted grain, nor, with the exception of a little "bunt" in fen soils, has there been any damage suffered from diseases; so that the wheat crop of 1868, for quantity, quality, color and condition, has probably not in any by-gone year been equaled.

Where the yield on deep soil has been tested it has proved very abundant, and generally exceeded expectations. From what I have seen tested in Lincolnshire I am confident that in that county there are very many contiguous farms on which the yield will average forty-eight bushels per acre.

Part of a field naturally indifferent in quality, but highly cultivated, containing thirty acres, on the home farm belonging to Mr. MACINTOSH, Havering Park, Essex, which I estimated, growing, at sixty-four bushels per acre, has been threshed out, and the yield slightly exceeds that quantity, while the weight per bushel is 65¾ pounds. Estimated by this test there are upwards of one hundred acres on this farm the yield of which will exceed fifty-six bushels per acre.

A field in the occupation of Mr. SHEPPARD, North Park Farm, Lewisham, Kent, is worthy of notice. The wheat plants were so decimated in February by the ravages of the wire worm that not more than a plant was left to a square foot. Mr. SHEPPARD at first resolved on plowing it up, but knowing the quantity of manure in the land, changed his opinion, and in the shape of surface scarifying, gave it the best possible treatment, and the result is a fine level crop, the yield of which cannot be short of 52 bushels per acre. From this field I pulled several shoots from single seeds, each containing 30 straws, topped with closely set and fully developed ears, which yielded between 900 and 1,000 grains from a single parent seed. The crops of this farm, containing 210 acres, are all excellent, and exceed in value the crops of an adjoining estate, which comprises 500 acres, although situate under the shadow of the metropolis, and naturally as fertile.

The above refer to wheat soils. On shallow surface soils, incumbent on gravel or a shaly stratum, the wheat yield is disappointing. The roots of the crops on such soils for want of moisture died while the straw was green, so that the grain did not ripen, but prematurely decayed. Mr. WADE, near Stamford, threshed out a field containing nine and a half acres, and the total yield was only thirty quarts, while the grain was thin and shriveled. This crop, however, grew near the boundary of one side of a district which stretches from Peterborough to Grantham, but which, partly from there having been less rainfall, but chiefly from its porous subsoil, has suffered more from the drought than any district in England. The extent of land on which the wheat crops are light is comparatively very limited, and embraces the small area of gravel, gritty corn-stone, and shaly limestone soils, against the heavy crops on the extensive chalk and chalk marl, the London, Oxford and Weald clays, the loams of Kent, the alluvial deposits which skirt the coasts of the Eastern Counties, the red sandstone clays of Devon, Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and on the carboniferous limestone.

Taking the wheat yield in England at the high, I may say unprecedented, average of thirty-four bushels per acre, and estimating the area under wheat to be 100,000 acres over last or ordinary years, and allowing one bushel per acre for the extra weight of grain of two pounds per bushel, the wheat yield of 1868 will exceed that of 1867 by 4,671,285 quarters, and that of ordinary years by 2,472,974 qrs.

Apart from the wheat crop there is little that is cheering. The Spring crops on loose or insufficiently comminuted soils gave early indications of a short yield. The unreduced clods, from the absence of Spring frosts, on whatever description of soil, facilitated the action of the drought, so that the Spring crops with weak stems rushed prematurely into ear.

With barley the usual order with respect to harvesting was this year reversed, and it was strange to see in several districts the wheat all carried, and the barley uncut. In the western and southwestern counties barley is a fair crop, while in the great barley-producing counties of Norfolk and Suffolk it is decidedly under average. Like wheat it bulks better in stock than while growing, while from the long heads—compared with the length of straw—the yield is greater than anticipated. On a very large area the crop is extremely light, the heads have scarcely emerged from the hoe, and the grain is, therefore, steely and shriveled. Where early sown and on deep soils the samples are singularly fine. Taken as a whole, I estimate the barley crop at 20 per cent. below average. Malting barley will probably command as high a price as wheat.

The oat crop is decidedly inferior. There are, unquestionably, some very fine crops, but these are the exception. As in late seasons, so also in early, the earliest sown crops are the best. I saw a field of oats in Lincolnshire which were sown in the first week of March, which promised a yield of ten quarters per acre. On a contiguous field of oats, sown in the middle of April, on soil identical in character, the yield would fall short of four quarters. Generally the oat crop is thinly planted, short in straw, and, although the ears are large, many of the husks are empty. It will probably be 20 per cent. below average.

The bean crop which early in the season promised to vie with the wheat crop in luxuriance, failed gradually as the season advanced. The pods became hard and shriveled, and shed when cut, although the straw was green. The midge also destroyed many fields, and altogether the bean crop is very inferior.

The pea crop is very unequal, but on the whole is nearly an average.

Potatoes have latterly suffered much from want of sufficient moisture to swell the roots. The quality is superior, and yet there are no indications of disease. The produce per acre will probably be one-third short. I have seen in different counts the young potatoes sending for the production of a second crop, this valuable esculent thus becoming its own parasite.

Mangolds cannot under the most favorable circumstances prove half a crop.

Turnips are well nigh a total failure. In the majority of fields scarcely a plant is visible, while in the best fields the plants are so thin and sickly that the crop cannot be one-fourth of an average. From their failure, usually interspersed in Autumn with rich green fields, is strikingly uniform, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of ordinary years. Stubbles, pasture lands and fallows sown with roots have each a russet brown hue, and are almost alike bare of vegetable life.

I have not seen any of the crops in Scotland this season, but the following extract from a letter of date the 6th of August, from the eminent agriculturist, Mr. GEORGE HOPE, Fenton Barns, East Lothian, may be taken as an accurate description of the Lothian crops generally. Mr. HOPE says: "The crops in this country are not quite half cut, but I expect to finish reaping in eight days. Wheat is a splendid crop, with large sound heads and straw a finer color than ever I saw before. Barley will be about an average crop; the extraordinary drought has only saved mine from being too strong. Oats are various, but the greater part are inferior. Potatoes, I think, will be an average crop. I have upward of 100 acres, the greater part of which are quite closed in the drills; in fact, you can hardly tell which way the drills run."

The extensive area of pasture land is terribly scorched, and during the last two months has yielded an unprecedentedly small amount of food. Very early in June cock'sfoot was the only nutritive grass which had not succumbed to the scalding heat, but now milfoil and the worthless tussoc grass are the only plants which exhibit vegetable life. The grazier is therefore passing through one of the most unfavorable seasons he has ever experienced. Encouraged by the early and singularly luxuriant spring pastures to purchase an extra number of high-priced stock, sheep or cattle, he was obliged by the beginning of July either to make his stock subsist on the scanty food they could obtain from the scorched pastures, or maintain them at an enormous cost on artificial foods, or sell them at greatly reduced prices. With many the latter alternative was not a question of choice, but of necessity, so that not a few farmers can already tell the exact losses they have this year sustained.

As it is, there are grounds for serious apprehensions respecting Autumn and Winter supplies of stock food. Doubtless the showers of last week and yesterday will cause turnips to braird, and as a large breadth of stubble turnips will yet be sown to meet the food requirements of the ensuing Winter, the dreaded evil of a short supply of stock food may in some measure be mitigated. With a continuance of showers pastures, too, will grow rapidly, and by the middle of September may maintain a full amount of stock.

It is worthy of note that the fears entertained of a scarcity of stock food during the Winters succeeding the somewhat analogous years to the present, 1818 and 1826, were not realized. In that succeeding 1818 pastures retained their autumnal verdure, and fattened cattle up till the first week of January. Artificial grasses and clovers remained green as in Spring, while the growing of turnips was, up till Christmas, uninterrupted. With respect to the Winter succeeding 1826, I have been informed by a well-known agriculturist in Northamptonshire who was then engaged in farming, that cattle were scarcely ever housed, and that stock grazing was as "fruitful" at Christmas as in ordinary years at midsummer. Whether the present year will close under equally favorable circumstances has yet to be seen. Meanwhile, the utmost exertions of the farmer are required to provide—by sowing rape, mustard, trifolium, rye and Winter barley, and also by carefully husbanding and sparingly using the natural foods he has already secured—for the dreaded scarcity, and thus in some measure enabling himself to bridge over the long months that must intervene before the produce of another season is available.

I cannot conclude this report without noticing the striking contrast between the years 1867 and 1868. Last year had no Summer, this year during the summer months the heat has been almost unparalleled. Of the cereal crops last year wheat was the only deficient crop, this year wheat is the only abundant crop. Last year the failure of a turnip crop was the exception, this year it is the rule. Last year the abundant supply of natural fattening green foods warranted the prediction of lower prices of beef and mutton, which was realized; while this year, from the unusually short supply of such foods and from the enormous cost of fattening sheep or cattle, the prices of beef or mutton will probably range higher in the ensuing Spring than at present.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES SANDERSON.

No. 11 PALL-MALL EAST, Aug. 12.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

A Statement by the Lawyer of the Accused Parties.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

I have been officially informed that ALLAN PINKERTON, the Chicago detective, is the author of the infamous and slanderous dispatch concerning myself and the cases of the robbers of the Adams Express Company, published in the Cincinnati papers on the morning of the 15th inst. I was satisfied no citizen of this county was the author of so great a slander upon me. I will give you a brief statement in reference to the express robberies which have ben committed in and adjoining this county within the last few years, the legal proceedings had in reference to the robberies, and my connection with such legal proceedings.

On the evening of the 6th of October, 1866, as the Eastern-bound train of cars on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left the depot at Seymour, the car of the Adams Express Company was entered by some persons, and the messenger was robbed of some $13,000. JOHN RENO, SIMEON RENO and FRANK SPARKS were arrested and charged with having committed the robbery, and I was employed by the Adams Express Company to conduct the prosecution against them, and I commenced the prosecution in the Court of Common Pleas, then in session at Brownstown, upon which they were placed in jail to await their final trial in the Circuit Court. At the next term of the Jackson Circuit Court bills of indictment were returned against them. The Adams Express Company then not being fully ready for trial, the causes were continued by agreement, until the next term of the Court—I then, as now, representing the Adams Express Company, and the prisoners being defended by Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD and Col. CYRUS L. DUNHAM. The prisoners were afterward admitted to bail. The indictment is still pending against them. JOHN RENO is serving out a term of twenty-five years' confinement in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo. SIMEON is in jail in New-Albany, and FRANK SPARKS has been hung.

On the evening of the 28th of September, 1867, as the Eastern-bound train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left Seymour, the car of the Adams Express Company was entered, and the messenger robbed of some $7,000. WALKER HAMMOND and MICHAEL COLLERAIN were arrested as the robbers. Mr. GAITHER and other gentlemen connected with the Adams Express Company, together with ALLAN PINKERTON, the Chicago detective, and some of his force, came to Seymour to look after the case. E. M. KELLY, Esq., an attorney, came to me and told me that Mr. GAITHER desired to retain me to prosecute the case. I told him to tell Mr. GAITHER what I would charge. Mr. GAITHER declined employing me, for the reason that I demanded a larger fee than he was inclined to pay. I was afterward employed by the prisoners to defend them. They were indicted at the last term of the Circuit Court. The case of COLLERAIN was continued by the State, and that of HAMMOND by the defendants. The prisoners were both committed to jail. The detectives for six months visited the jail at their own pleasure, for the purpose of obtaining confessions. COLLERAIN did confess, and told me that he desired to plead guilty, and when his case was called for trial he asked me what he should do. I told him, under the circumstances, I thought the best thing he could do was to plead guilty, and immediately withdraw the plea which had formerly been put in for him, and put in a plea of guilty. HAMMOND at no time made a confession. When his case was called for trial I told him of the great excitement existing in the county, and my opinion was if he did not plead guilty he would be hung, and for his own personal safety and for the sake of peace and order, I advised him to plead guilty. This ALLAN PINKERTON and Sheriff SCOTT both know. He utterly refused to do so, and demanded of me that I should make an application for a continuance of his case for him, which I did, and he has since been released on bail. The dispatch says that I tried to persuade COLLERAIN, and did persuade HAMMOND, not to plead guilty. This I had a perfect right to do, and would have done so had I thought such a course the better one for them. Believing otherwise, I did not advise such a course, and Mr. PINKERTON is well aware of it. The dispatch also states that I prevented COLLERAIN from taking the witness stand and revealing the whole transaction. This I had a right to do, but I did not do it, and I have never spoken to COLLERAIN on that subject.

On the night of the 22d of May, 1868, the Adams Express car on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, at Marshfield, in Scott County, was robbed of near $100,000. The Adams Express Company employed ALLAN PINKERTON to work up the case. He, together with some of his force, came to Seymour for that purpose. He immediately, for and in behalf of the Adams Express Company, retained me at a fee of $1,000 to prosecute such parties as might be arrested. Some time afterward, WILLIAM and SIMEON RENO were arrested for having a hand in the robbery. I was at that time engaged in the northern part of the State. I received several telegrams from Mr. PINKERTON and members of his force, and one from J. H. RHODES, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, urging me to come to Lexington immediately, to prosecute the parties. I went there at once, and remained there during the entire term of the Circuit Court, and assisted in having bills of indictment returned against FRANK, WILLIAM and SIMEON RENO and several other parties, and would have proceeded at once with the trial if possible against WILLIAM and SIMEON RENO, but Mr. PINKERTON desired that I should wait until he could make some further arrests. WILLIAM and SIMEON are in jail awaiting their trials, and Mr. PINKERTON is endeavoring to arrest other parties.

On the night of the 7th of July, 1868, an attempt was made to rob the express car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train at Brownstown. The parties who made the attempt failed; some were caught at the time, and the others were secured soon afterward. I was telegraphed by the Adams Express Company to meet one of their agents, Mr. WATERS, at Brownstown, and prepare the necessary papers, and make the proper arrangements to have the prisoners, ELLIOTT, ROSEBERRY and CLIFTON, that Mr. PINKERTON then had in custody in Cincinnati, committed to jail. I met Mr. WATERS at my office, in Brownstown, and drew up the necessary affidavits, and made the proper arrangements for a preliminary examination of the prisoners, when they should be brought here. That night some of PINKERTON'S force started with the prisoners, and a few miles this side of Seymour the train was stopped, the prisoners taken from it and hung. The others, MOORE JERRELL and FRANK SPARKS, were arrested soon afterward and shared the same fate at the same place.

I have now, in as few words as possible, given a statement in regard to the robberies, what disposition was made of the prisoners, the legal proceedings had, and my connection with such proceedings; and it will be seen that out of the four cases I have defended but one, and have been associated with the prosecution in all the rest, and in no case have I been counsel for the RENOS. I make this statement merely to show the falsity of the dispatch, not that I have not the right to defend the RENOS, or any one else charged with crime, whenever I may see fit to do so. I am surprised that Mr. PINKERTON should send a dispatch so full of falsehood and slander upon me, knowing at the same time, as he does know, that every reference and statement contained in that dispatch regarding me is a falsehood and a slander. But I cannot think that Mr. PINKERTON himself did it. He is in Canada now, and I have had no opportunity of seeing him. I think the dispatch must have been sent by some malicious slanderer and public liar, who is connected with his force, and sent without his knowledge or consent.

Some of my friends thought it had emanated from the Adams Express Company. I never thought so. I have been intrusted by that Company during the last few years with the management of some of its most important causes, and am now of counsel for the Company in a suit pending in our Circuit Court, involving some $13,000. Its managers, officers and agents, with whom it has been my pleasure to have an acquaintance and do business, are all gentlemen of the highest integrity. I hope the papers that published the dispatch will do me the kindness, if not to publish this entire statement, to publish a substantial synopsis of it, and to the Press who have already spoken against it I offer my thanks.

JASON B. BROWN.

BROWNSTOWN, Ind., Aug. 20, 1868.

THE KINGDOM OF WOMAN.

Another Astonishing Development of Spiritualism.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 22d inst., is authority for announcing that there exists in that city, at No. 133 Clark-street, Room No. 15, the headquarters of an extraordinary association of men and women, who deem their great mission to be the formation of a new empire, to be governed by females, the headquarters of the association to be, of course, in Chicago. It is based on the "Divine Order" of "Lord the Mother," "God the Father," "Christ the Son," and "Soul the Daughter." Its form is Church and State, theocratic and democratic; woman representing the Church and man representing the State; the Church to control the State. The reason for this is that two bodies of equal weight cannot move each other, and so the Church must move the State. The present head of the new government is Miss SOPHRONIA A. KILBOURN, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, with the Chair of State at Chicago. Formerly it was ELIZA J. KENNEY, of Michigan, but the lady has the misfortune of being lame, deaf and blind, and hence she has been compelled to take a back seat. One INCREASE VAN DUZEN, a male individual, at present subordinate to the great female head, is said to be plotting against her, and claims to be "a son of the Divine order of things." The *Tribune* says:

The writer yesterday afternoon paid the new Government Rooms a visit. When he entered the mysterious sanctum of the government he stood alone, with the exception of a small boy who was assiduously tugging away at a loose tooth, to which, for the purpose of drawing the little joker forth, he had attached a stout string. This lad ventured the information that Miss KILBOURN would soon be in, and he went out, pulling at his tooth. The lad was right; in another moment the High Priestess, a noble-looking woman of about fifty years, advanced into the room and bid the stranger welcome. Upon inquiry the Presedentess informed her interrogator that the new government was based upon the interior power of women. "Women," she said, "are perfect; they are the purest of God's creatures; they have an interior power that is calculated to set all things right. Our government is to inaugurate a reign of peace. At present the most perfect life was that of the Quakers, who never quarreled, because in their religion and government the women were the equal of men." But this she thought was not enough; "women should be the superiors of men."

Euphemia Regina, the Masonic Queen of Wisdom, Princess of Jerusalem, &c., is the controling spirit of the new government. "For centuries past she had been at work," said the Presidentess, "in shaping the form of the government. About six years ago the new order was revealed to many persons all over the world at one time. I received the token also, and now can recognize the others at sight. This is owing to my internal power. Now we number many thousand, and before long shall have the ascendency." At present the government is administered by the Grand Council, composed of members who have been recognized as good and true by the Queen. When any important measure is to be decided upon the Council will go into session, and Euphemia Regina will appear in their midst, and through a chosen medium make known her wishes, which in every case are law. At a recent meeting of the Grand Council, Regina instructed her followers to look about for a site on which to locate the government buildings. The matter will be brought before the Common Council shortly. It is to be feared that the Common Council will overrule the Grand Council. In the realms of the Celestial Empire there are, first, Jerusha, as a Power in Wisdom, who is the great representative of the Deific Mother. Another lady, whose angel name is Justitie, who holds the balancing forces in the sphere of Justice, brings her powers to bear on subjects that do not come under the Wisdom Rule. Then come two Sophronias, Jones and Adams, who will sit by the side of Harriet, the Fulcrum in the Heart Movement, and these establish the nucleus for scientific operation in the Grand Lodge of Euphemia. One of these is besides a prophetess, and another has committed to her the Ark of the Testimony, which contains the keys to the Treasury of Wisdom. There are others too numerous to mention.

A new government, in order to thrive, must of course have some sort of revenue, and hence a peculiar banking system will be adopted by the new governmentizers. It is not yet fully developed, but so much is known that all those who come now, at the appointed time, and sign the constitution, will be principal stockholders. The money deposited in this bank will be expended for the good of mankind, while the depositors will, according to the amount invested, receive choice places in the Time Without End. At present, the exchequer is very low.

There is scarcely a prominent Spiritualist in this city or the State who has not given his allegiance to this Government, and the women have gone over almost in a body. The new Government organ, but recently started, has already a list of 2,000 subscribers—no mean indication of the root of this scheme has taken. The question will naturally come up, are these people honest? One who has mingled with them cannot doubt but that at least a majority are fully imbued with the notion that the system of the new or Celestial Female Government is a revelation from powers fully qualified to revolutionize the world, and place women in the chair absolute. They discourse of this theme with a volubility that is perfectly astonishing. As to the precise manner in which the world is to be governed under the new *regime* they seem to have no fixed idea. They truly assert that the government is to be theocratic in form, and that the Church is to govern the State, while the Church itself will be regulated by the Princess of Jerusalem, EUPHEMIA ABIA, who now directs the government through the Grand Council. Some think that when the time for taking the reins has arrived, the mode of government will be made clear to mortals by the Great Lady of Wisdom and Power. This is modern Spiritualism.

TENNESSEE.

The Late Outrage at Franklin—Official Report.

BUREAU R. F. AND A. S.,
SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. W. P. Carlin, Assistant-Commissioner of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my investigation of the murder of S. A. BIERFELD, white, and LAWRENCE BOWMAN, colored, on the night of Aug. 15, in the town of Franklin, Williamson County, State of Tennessee:

About 12 o'clock of said night, a party of men part of them disguised, came to the store of S. A. BIERFELD, said BIERFELD was in the store with two negro men named LAWRENCE BOWMAN and HENRY MORTON. They had just commenced to cut a watermelon when some one rapped at the back door. BIERFELD asked who was there? They answered, friends, and told him to open the door. He told them if they were friends to go to the front door. They answered, "open this door or we will break it down." BIERFELD said, "you had better not; you might get a ball through you." Upon this the door was broken down, and five men, masked, rushed in. BIERFELD ran to the front door and threw it open, but found a crowd of men there ready to receive him. He cried out, "I surrender," but immediately ran past them into a stable close by, pursued by his captors, who caught him and dragged him out. During this time two of the assailants had taken the two negroes who were with BIERFELD in charge, threatening to kill them if they made any disturbance. MORTON made his escape through a house near by. Nothing is known of the condition of BOWMAN from this time until after the affray was over, except that he told Dr. CLIFF before he died "that he stood in the street and some one came up to him and shot him; that it was purposely done." He died during the next day after he was shot. No effort was made by the civil authorities to take his dying statement until he was so far gone that he was unable to speak.

After BIERFELD was taken from the stable he was dragged about the streets, screaming and begging that his life might be spared, if not for his sake, for his mother's. The heartless villains would not listen to him, but after they had tortured him to their satisfaction, killed him by shooting four balls through him, any one of which would have killed him; the pistols were held so close as to burn his clothes and skin. His body was left lying in the street, at the corner of Indigo and Main streets. During the time all this had been going on, the citizens had been ordered to close their doors and windows and stay in the house. This order was obeyed, as it was enforced by the indiscriminate firing of pistols through the streets. My opinion is that the murderers were young men belonging to the town of Franklin, consequently were anxious to keep the streets clear that they might not be recognized.

We found that the letter purporting to have been written by ISRAEL BROWN, of Nashville, to JOHN NOLIN, of Franklin, implicating BIERFELD in the killing of EZELL, was a forgery, that it never went through the Post Office, but was manufactured in Franklin for the purpose of justifying the murder of BIERFELD.

JOHN NOLAN says that CHARLES MARSHALL, agent at Franklin Depot, brought him a letter; that he gave it to Mr. KENNEDY to read for him; that KENNEDY did not read it, but put it in his pocket, saying that he would read it when he had leisure and would tell him what was in it. He further says that he never knew any colored man by the name of ISRAEL BROWN, and does not know any man of that name.

I saw KENNEDY, who says that NOLAN handed him a letter to read; that he opened it and read a line or two; that he never read the whole letter, never saw the signature, does not know what was in the letter nor by whom it was signed. I asked him if he could give me the letter. He said no, that he had lost it. I told him that it was curious he should lose it, and still it should come out in the *Banner* on the next day. He said he could not help it, that he lost valuable private papers at the same time; that he was sure he would not have lost them if he could help it.

In our investigation we talked with the best citizens of Franklin who claimed to know anything about the matter. JOHN NOLAN and HENRY MORTON were the only two negroes we asked any questions of. We made an appointment to meet the citizens of Franklin on the 19th, at 10 A. M., at the Court-house, and asked them to furnish all the information in their power relative to the murder. At the appointed time a large room in the Court-house was filled with such citizens as the Sheriff of the county saw fit to collect. Most of them were former rebels to my certain knowledge, and I think more than one concerned in the killing of BIERFELD and BOWMAN were there.

Col. GILRAY then asked the following question:

First—Does any one know of BIERFELD's advising the negroes to organize and fight the whites, Kuklux Klan or anything of that description?

No man attempted to answer this question.

Second—Does any one know of BIERFELD's offering to furnish powder and balls to such an organization?

No answer to this.

Third—Does any one know of BIERFELD's saying that the negroes done right when they killed EZELL?

No answer to this.

Fourth—Is there any man here who can say anything against the character of Mr. BERFIELD in any way, shape, manner or form?

No answer.

All of the above questions were asked several times over. The crowd would look at each other, and seemed to beg of some one to say something, but no one had anything to tell. All looked like a set of whipped curs as they are. There was abundance of proof that Mr. BIERFELD was an uncommon good business man, that he attended strictly to it, and was establishing an unprecedented trade. His murder was undoubtedly brought about by some parties who were jealous and vexed at his success. I forgot to state that BIERFELD made no confession before his death of ever having committed any crime. He only begged for his life on his mother's account, and, finally, when he saw that they were bound to kill him, asked that they would send his money to her.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. JUDD,
Capt. V. R. C. Sub. Ass't Comm'r.

A Curious Suit—How $300,000 Worth of Bonds were Lost.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 22.

Papers have been filed in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of SOLOMON G. KITCHEN against HENRY H. BEDFORD, RANDOLPH WEBBER and DANIEL B. MILLER, of Missouri. The plaintiff resides at Batesville, Ark., and states that on the 1st of December, 1966, he had in his possession bonds and interest warrants of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of the value of $302,260. He lost these bonds and warrants some time afterward, and they came into the possession of the defendants. The defendants, he alleges, knew that they were the property of the complainant, but refused to give them up, and disposed of them to their own use. The complainant states that he has sustained damage to the amount of the figures given, and asks for a verdict,

A bill which was filed at the same time by Mr. KITCHEN against other parties gives us more information about the bonds. The defendants in this case are W. C. RAYBURN, JANE RAYBURN, his wife, MATTHEW and Mrs. J. TIMBERMAN, BARNEY RAYBURN, MOORE RAYBURN, PANOLA H. RAYBURN and JOSEPHINE RAYBURN, all of the County of Dunklin, Mo. The plaintiff states that on or about the 16th of March, 1866, he deposited with the defendant, W. C. RAYBURN, 119 bonds of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, for safe keeping. The other allegations are that RAYBURN kept the bonds in his possession until about the 20th of December, 1866, when, in violation of his trust, and with intent to defraud the complainant, he disposed of the bonds to Messrs. BEDFORD, WEBBER & MILLER. He received, as he was informed, from these persons, $10,000. On or about the 11th of May, 1867, W. C. RAYBURN purchased from JOHN TIMBERMAN some real estate for a consideration of $6,000. He states that the money paid for this property was most of the identical money received by RAYBURN from BEDFORD and others for the bonds. He alleges that at the time of the sale of the bonds RAYBURN was insolvent.

W. C. RAYBURN, it is stated, conveyed this real estate to J. V. RAYBURN, his son, who has since died, and the property went into the hands of the defendants.

He asks that a decree may be granted, ordering the conveying of this property to himself, and for the payment of all profits derived from it to him. The cases promise to be very interesting ones.

Reported Horrible Crime at Manassas.

From the Washington Republican, Aug. 24.

One of the most extraordinary cases of crime that has ever taken place in this neighborhood is reported to us from the village of Manasses, on the Orange Road, about twenty-seven miles from this city. JOHN T. KEYS, a Manassas storekeeper, of middle age, and who is well known in this city, some seventeen years ago contracted marriage under unusual and strange circumstances. KEYS had been enamored of a young lady, but had not pressed his suit. A rival had met with success, and, although stricken down with fatal sickness, the young lady married him while he lay prostrate. The first honeymoon lasted but thirteen days, and terminated with his death. Within a few weeks, however, she, like *Hamlet's* mother, renewed her nuptial joys, marrying KEYS, and in seven months was blessed with a pretty little girl. KEYS claimed the child as his own, set her name down in the family Bible as his child, and she has grown to womanhood, bearing the name of KATE KEYS, and possessed of considerable personal attractiveness. Now, however, comes the dark shadows of the picture.

The young lady was not without admirers, but in the early part of last week she astounded the village by complaining that KEYS had several times attempted improper violence to her, once choking her so badly that her throat was livid with bruises, and that he had at last succeeded in offering great violence to her person. Upon hearing this complaint KEYS left the village, it is alleged, to escape justice, but he says in order to get an opportunity to consult at Warrenton Gen. EPPA HUNTON, whose counsel he desired as to the best course to vindicate his innocence of a false charge. He took the down train at Warrenton Junction, above Manassas, and immediately upon the arrival of the cars at Manassas was arrested by the Sheriff of Prince William County and committed to jail at Brentsville, the county seat, by Justice BUTLER. There was great excitement in the neighborhood and some threats of lynching, but the people of the vicinity are among the most law-abiding in the State, and no attempt was made to interfere with the regular course of the law. KEYS denies the charge, and says the girl is subject to *hysteria* of a peculiar form, causing her sometimes to come in the middle of the night and get into bed with himself and his wife. The whole matter will at once undergo judicial investigation.

Suit in Relation to the Ownership of Thomas Jefferson's Homestead, "Monticello"—Commodore Levy's Son the Claimant.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Index.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Richmond, a few days ago, JONAS P. LEVY and FANNY, his wife, and ELIZA HENDRICKS appeared by counsel and entered suit against the legatees of the late Commodore LEVY. The object of this suit is to have the devise by Commodore LEVY, deceased, of his Monticello estate, JEFFERSON's old home, and part of the Washington estate in same county, declared invalid, and partition of the same ordered among his heirs-at-law, the above-named plaintiffs. The ownership of this most valuable property has been for a long time in dispute. The Commodore died in New-York during the war, and cut off his natural heirs without a dollar—the property at Montiecllo was sequestered by the Confederate Government and sold at auction, Mr. FICKLIN becoming the purchaser, but the war failing, it of course reverted to the original owner. The will of Commodore LEVY was a very singular one, but as yet we have been unable to find out what reason J. P. LEVY (his own son) alleges for asking the Court to declare it invalid. Among the defendants in this suit are the people of the United States, the Portuguese Hebrew Congregatien of the City of New-York, the Old Portuguese Hebrew Congregation in same City and Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

NELSON CULLINGS, Esq., a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Baltimore County, Md., has resolved to support GRANT and COLFAX. He says that he does not agree with all the principles and aims of the Republican Party, but in the present position of the Democratic Party and the attitude of their candidates he sees far more to condemn, and as one who supported the Union in the dark days of rebellion, he will now heartily give all his influence in aid of the conqueror of that rebellion. Mr. CULLINGS is an active worker.

Hon. ISAAC R. HAWKINS has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tennessee Seventh District. The Memphis *Post* thus speaks of him: "We have thought, and still think, that Col. HAWKINS erred in his votes upon the Congressional Reconstruction law and upon impeachment. We doubt not such was the opinion of the Republican masses in the Seventh District. But they evidently consider these points of difference and division as now past."

Dr. A. GARCELON, in accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second (Maine) District, says: "Earnestly desiring the success of impartial suffrage based upon reasonable educational qualifications, and applicable to the whole nation and to people of all races and color, I cannot consent to lend my influence in ostracising large masses of my own race, especially after they have made all the amendment in their power for their past political offences."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio will be lost to the Democracy if the split in the party is not healed, and it mournfully says: "The Democracy of Ohio and of the whole country have been hoping for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties in the Ninth District, and we do hope that better and wiser counsels may yet prevail, so that GIBSON may be defeated."

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the work of organizing the Republican forces throughout New-Jersey is progressing in a most encouraging and satisfactory manner, and it regards the prospect of carrying the State next Fall as very promising.

Pennsylvania ought certainly to throw her vote for Republican administrations in all coming time. The State debt now is only $33,651,637 47, when it was $37,969,847 50 in 1860. Of the indebtedness $851,641 is redeemable now.

Hon. LOGAN H. ROOTS has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Arkansas First District. There were three candidates, but Mr. ROOTS was nominated on the first ballot.

The Republicans of Gardiner, Me., held a grand rally on Saturday evening, and were addressed by Gov. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH BY THE KNIFE.

A Young Street Rowdy Assaults a German Citizen in Brooklyn, and gets Killed in Consequence.

Coroner FLAVIN was notified yesterday forenoon that THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, residing at No. 269 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was lying in a dying condition, owing to a wound which he had received at the hands of a man in Atlantic-street on the previous night. The Coroner at once proceeded to attend to the case, but in consequence of the insensibility of the dying youth, it was impossible to obtain from him any statement, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon CUNNINGHAM died. Detective DENTON was directed to take charge of the case, and, if possible, secure the arrest of the man who had inflicted the fatal wound. The officer, as the story shows, did his work quick and well. Learning that the man in question had entered the alley of No. 546 Atlantic-street, he made inquiry there, and ascertained that a German, named CONSTANTINE BAUDENDESTEL, resided in the house in the rear, and that he was employed in the tobacco factory at the corner of Warren and Hicks streets. Thither went the detective and found BAUDENDESTEL, who gave a straightforward account of the affair. On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, he was in company with some German friends on Atlantic-street, and as he parted with them, and was making his way home, he was attacked by some men and driven off the sidewalk. After releasing himself from them he was attacked again, when he felt compelled to defend himself, and in order to do so drew from his pocket a jack-knife which he used, but without knowing the result. He was employed in the factory in the name of Smith, a fact which was explained to the satisfaction of the officer. When requested to accompany Detective DENTON he did so willingly. WM. COOK, a young man who was in company with CUNNINGHAM at the time of the occurrence, gives an account of what took place, which is substantially the same. He says that CUNNINGHAM was a little under the influence of liquor, and was very demonstrative; that he caught hold of BAUDENDESTEL and was engaged in a scuffle with him, when he (COOK) jumped in between them and separated them; that CUNNINGHAM a second time ran after BAUDENDESTEL and assaulted him, following him up the street as he was hastening home, but how the wound was inflicted he could not tell; that the first he knew of it was seeing CUNNINGHAM come back with blood streaming from his head and making signs with his hands, being unable to speak; that he (COOK) at once conveyed CUNNINGHAM to Dr. STRONG's house in Dean-street, where the wound was dressed, after which he was taken home, where he lingered until yesterday afternoon. As far as can be ascertained the case is one of self-defence. The wound was a stab, the knife having cut through a quilted silk cap into the left side of the head.

A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day, and the inquest upon the body of deceased will proceed. Meantime BAUDENDESTEL is locked up in the Forty-first Precinct Station-house. He has a wife and family and is 32 years of age. The weapon with which the fatal stab was inflicted is a rusty, neglected looking, large-sized jack-knife.

Serious Trouble in the Washington Gray Battalion.

The announcement was made some days ago that the Washington Gray Battalion would pay a visit to Boston and Providence. This was contradicted by Capt. COATES, who is in command of the battalion, in consequence of a disagreement about the expense. Company B, commanded by Capt. COOKE, decided to go on the proposed excursion, as an independent battalion, and the necessary preparations were made with that intent. Yesterday afternoon, while Company B were quietly preparing for their departure, Capt. COOKE was called on by Capt. COATES to surrender all the arms and equipments in his charge, as he (COATES) had given a bond for their safekeeping and he did not wish them to be taken out of the State. Capt. COOKE then applied to Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, for permission to leave the State with his command. This was refused, so he announced his intention to go anyway. Capt. COATES next applied to Superintendent KENNEDY for a Police force to prevent the company from leaving the City. But the Superintendent declined to act in the premises unless so desired by Gen. SHALER, commanding the First Division. As there appeared to be danger of a collision among the Grays, Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, was directed to keep his reserves in readiness to interfere should disturbance occur. How the matter was finally settled is not exactly known, for the excursion battalion did leave at 4 o'clock by the Boston steamer, accompanied by their band and several invited guests. The matter will probably result in a court-martial, though the popular view of the case is that Capt. COATES acted in an arbitrary manner toward a portion of his temporary command.

The Effect of the Bricklayers' Strike on the Building Trade.

It appears that the strike of the bricklayers has had a most important effect on the building trade in this City. During the building season from seven to eight plans per day are handed in to the office of the Inspector of Buildings for approval. Since the strike commenced this number has fallen off to one and two a day, and it is expected that they will soon cease altogether, as the builders have expressed the determination to enter into no more contracts this season, but to devote their whole time to finishing such work as they have already begun. Thus it seems likely that the strikers will be punished severely for their folly and obstinacy, as when they are ready to return to work they will find none to do. The strike has failed, as thousands before it have done, and work has been resumed on almost every unfinished building in the City. When these are completed, however, the bricklayers will find themselves idle. In a number of cases the owners of buildings have had the contracts altered so as to substitute iron, marble and brown stone fronts for brick ones, and thus render themselves in some measure independent of the bricklayers.

Up to the time the strike commenced the trade was brisk, and many new buildings were erected. It is to be feared, however, that the total number erected during the year will fall short of the record of 1867. This is bad news for house-hunters, who will have to thank the "eight-hour men" for this state of things. In the country around New-York large numbers of new buildings are being put up, but these are chiefly frames. They will, however, compensate in some measure for the difficulty in this City, and will doubtless be readily taken by those unable to find accommodations here.

Base Ball.

The following is the score of the game played yesterday between the Excelsior and Peconic Clubs, at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn. The game, at the conclusion of the eighth inning, when "darkness came upon the earth," was a tie, and should warn clubs that games must commence henceforth at 3 o'clock at the furthest. As it was, both parties having enjoyed themselves, they were quite satisfied with the result, as follows:

PECONIC.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
Porter, c.	4	3	Anthony, l. f.	3	4
Beavans, 2d b.	1	6	Williams 1st b.	1	5
Potts, p.	2	3	Jewell, r. f.	5	2
Woods, l. f.	3	2	Mitchell, 2d b.	1	4
Hartman, s.s.	1	4	G. Cornwell, s. s.	3	3
Brady, 3d b.	3	3	Charles, 3d b.	2	3
Newcomb, r. f.	1	4	Moore, c. f.	3	3
Crowder, 1st b.	4	2	Peters, p.	3	1
Dikeman, c. f.	5	1	C. Cornwell, c.	3	3
Totals	24	28	Totals	24	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Peconic	6	2	0	1	3	3	11	2—28
Excelsior	3	3	2	4	5	6	1	4—28

FLY CATCHES—Peconic, 11; Excelsior, 12.
UMPIRE—Mr. Henry, of the Eagle Club of Flatbush.
SCORERS—Messrs. Oakley and Sprowl.
TIME OF GAME—Three hours.

The gentlemen of the Sub-Treasury Department of this City, yesterday, endeavored to decide whether the ups should be downs, and the downs ups as base-ballists at the Capitoline; that is, the Up-stairs vs. Down-stairs compartments of that institution played a friendly but unfinished game, in which the Downs seemed to be uppermost.

Lacrosse.

Great interest is excited by the exhibition of this game which is to be had to-day at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn. This is the Canadian national game, and the exponents of it on this occasion are experts from Canada.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE GLEN COVE BURGLARS.

Mention was made in the TIMES of yesterday that on Saturday night last the dry goods store of PETER LUYSTER, at Greenfield, Glen Cove, L. I., was entered by burglars, who succeeded in taking off about $1,500 worth of dry goods, boots, &c. The Fourth Precinct Police were informed of the burglary, and succeeded in arresting DANIEL O'CONNELL, CHARLES HARTMAN, DENNIS JOHNSON, BERNARD PIKE and JAMES MURPHY, who are accused of having been engaged in the burglary. The officers have also succeeded in recovering a great portion of the goods stolen. All of the accused were arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, and a clear case made out against them. Owing to the claims made by one of the prisoner's counsel, quite a breeze occurred, bu was ended by the accused being remanded to Queen's County for trial.

THE KNIFE.

Daniel F. Esquirol, of No. 13 Lispenard-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, to prefer a charge of attempted felonious assault against **John Sheehan**, a laborer. It appears that the parties had some difficulty about the payment of money due **Sheehan**, and the latter made an assault upon his late employer on Monday with an iron bar, but he was disarmed and sent away. Yesterday he again visited Mr. **Esquirol**'s place of business, and informed a boy employed there that he had come to kill the proprietor. As he made a disturbance when he saw **Esquiral**, Officer **Cook**, of the Fifth Ward, arrested **Sheehan**, and subsequently found him in possession of a huge carving knife, recently sharpened, which he carried concealed in his sleeve. When arraigned before the Magistrate, **Sheehan** could offer no proper excuse for his conduct, so was held for trial in default of bail.

Catharine Dunhouse, a woman of intemperate habits and vindictive disposition, became quite excited yesterday afternoon and attempted to use a knife upon the person of **Henry R. Warner**, of No. 125 West-street. She was arrested and disarmed, but resisted with such effect that it required the services of four policemen to bring her into court without resorting to great violence. The complainant did not wish to press the charge, as the prisoner's husband was a respectable and worthy man. The Magistrate decided, however, to commit her for disorderly and indecent conduct, the officer making the necessary complaint.

JUVENILE THIEF.

John Patiee, a boy in the employ of **Philip Louere**, at No. 183 Canal-street, was arraigned yesterday before the sitting Magistrate to answer a charge of stealing four leather pocket dressing-cases, valued at $24. The boy confessed his guilt when taken into custody and gave up the property. He was immediately remanded for trial.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Detective **Stillwell**, of the Second Precinct, arrested a fine-looking man of pleasing address, named **Wm. Maillard**, on a charge of forgery and false pretences. It appears that the prisoner called at the store of **Wm. H. M. Sanger**, at No. 184 Church-street, on the 17th of July, and presented an unpaid account for $56, alleged to be due to one **John Wallace**, doing business in Brooklyn. He saw **Malcolm B. Brownlee**, the book-keeper, and stated that he was an agent for Mr. **Wallace**, duly authorized to sign receipts in his principal's name. The money was paid, and **Maillard** at once signed "**J. Wallace**" to a receipt therefor. Subsequently Mr. **Brownlee** discovered that his firm had been swindled, so he caused **Maillard**'s arrest. **John Wallace** appeared in Court yesterday and made affidavit that the signature found in the receipt was given by **Maillard** a forgery. Justice **Hogan** accordingly held the accused for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A CLOAK STOLEN.

Mrs. Mary Kellard, No. 22 West Sixteenth-street, made a complaint stating that Winnefred Higgins had stolen from her a cloth cloak valued at $50, and saying that the cloak had been left in a kitchen closet, to which no one had access but the prisoner. The latter denied her guilt, but she was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE CLEANSING PROCESS.

Mary Pheifer, No. 243 Second-street, visited the Court to obtain a warrant for the arrest of a woman by whom she had been aggrieved, and at a later hour of the day, as a consequence of her visit, made an affidavit stating that in the court-room she was met by Christian Mayer, who said that she could not get the warrant without some one being at hand to talk for her, and also that she would be required to pay for the document, and finally offered his services for $10. At this juncture it appears from her affidavit that Mayer was arrested upon her complaint for false and fraudulent representations, and he was sent to join company with another Meyers, who had been committed for a similar offence on the previous evening.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The Young Men's Christian Association of the North Shore, Staten Island, held its first annual meeting on Monday evening at Port Richmond, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, Charles F. Cox; First Vice-President, Mathew S. Taylor; Second Vice-President, Geo. A. Middlebrook; Third Vice-President, Eugene Du Bois; Secretary, Louis F. Burgess; Treasurer, William L. Sexton; Directors, Wm. R. Wemple, Wilbur R. Disosway, Henry Speilmeyer, Jr., Edward M. Kunhardt, John H. Eadie and J. G. Sneiling. The Association now numbers about three hundred members and is in a prospering condition, having a building fund of about $5,000 already subscribed.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. J. E. McDonald, of Indiana, and Hon. Mr. Jordan, of Indianapolis, are at the Grammercy Park Hotel; Hon. R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, Hon. W. J. Walker, of Washington, and Prof. Rogers, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Mme. Dumont, of France, is at the New-York Hotel; Capt. Bridges, of the British Army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. Ledyard, of the United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Scalding Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 11 Harrison-street, by Coroner **Schirmer**, over the body of **Frederick C. Eberling**, aged 3 years, who died from the effects of scalds. The deceased stumbled on Monday over a tub of boiling water, carelessly left in the hall unguarded, and fell head foremost into it, sustaining terrible and fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

White Plains.—The Republicans of White Plains assembled at Lafayette Hall, in that village, on Monday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of **Grant** and **Colfax**. The meeting was addressed by **Horace Greeley**, at some length, on the great issues before the people. Hon. **Chauncey M. Depew** was also expected to speak, but he was unable to be present on the occasion.

Overdose of Laudanum.—About midnight of Monday Officer **Lamson**, of the Twentieth Precinct, found **Kate Miner**, aged 29, and residing at No. 237 West Thirty-second-street, suffering from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He took her to the Mount Sinai Hospital. The Police failed to discover any further facts in the case.

Fatal Fall.—At a very early hour yesterday morning **William Hogan**, aged 45 years, fell off the front steps of his residence, No. 38 Hamilton-street, rear building, and was almost instantly killed. Coroner **Rollins** was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Real and Personal Estate in Brooklyn.—The following is the result of the operations of the Assessors in the City of Brooklyn, showing an increase of nearly seven millions of dollars in real and personal estate since last year. This is the valuation so far as completed:

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1	$7,015,525	$2,687,500	$9,703,030
2	3,749,200	1,121,379	5,370,574
3	9,703,300	5,420,696	15,323,996
4	5,686,875	1,327,500	7,014,375
5	3,101,025	150,000	3,116,025
6	11,779,425	3,421,300	14,200,725
7	7,276,535	491,200	7,767,735
8	2,645,004	37,500	2,682,504
9	4,081,902	232,500	4,314,462
10	10,955,388	603,500	11,558,888
11	6,240,450	379,500	6,619,950
12	5,883,720	40,400	5,929,120
13	7,314,575	2,014,379	9,328,954
14	3,652,453	....	3,652,453
15	2,674,218	8,000	2,682,218
16	3,840,440	8,500	3,348,940
17	3,851,877	175,000	4,026,877
18	....	....	....
19	....	....	....
20	9,589,290	1,143,800	10,733,090
21	8,520,707	46,180	8,736,737
22	6,388,355	55,931	6,444,286

An Irresponsible Child Collector.—**Hannah Stephenson**, a woman 30 years of age, having no particular occupation, was taken before Justice **Cornwell** yesterday on the charge of vagrancy. She had in her care two girls, who gave their names as **Mary Ann** and **Kate Stephenson**, the one seven and the other five years old. She claimed them as her children, but they denied any knowledge of such relationship. Accordingly she was sent to Jail for ten days as a vagrant, and the children were handed over to the care of Capt. **Smith**.

Importance of the Special Tax.—**John Ryan**, a lottery dealer, doing business on the corner of Adams and Fulton streets, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner **Jones**, yesterday, charged with omitting the payment of the special tax. The case was adjourned.

Attempted Burglary.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by burglars to break into the house of Mr. **Moses C. Beach**, No. 66 Columbia-street, on Monday night. The family was from home at the time.

Distillery Seized.—The distillery of **Patrick J. Gleason** was seized by United States officers yesterday, the proprietor being charged with having failed to file the bond required by the Internal Revenue law.

NEW-JERSEY.

Passing a Counterfeit Bill.—United States Commissioner **Abraham J. Jackson**, of Jersey City, was engaged yesterday morning investigating a charge preferred against a man named **Lucas Bath**, for having passed a counterfeit United States National Currency bill (of the denomination of $10) of the Marine Bank of New-York, on **Louis Gengel**, with the design to deceive and defraud him. **Gengel** keeps a grocery store at Union Hill, Hudson County. On the 21st of August last **Bath** entered the store, purchased a cigar for 5 cents and offered a $10 bill in payment. **Gengel** accepted the bill, gave $9 95 change, said he believed the $10 note was bad, put a mark on it for identification, and told **Bath** it would be returned to him if found worthless. The keeper of the grocery store attempted to repass it in New-York, but failed to do so. It was then offered to **Bath**, but he, too, refused to take it, saying he had got it as good from a Mr. **Charles Schultz**. **Schultz** admitted having given him several $10 bills, but he believed they were all good. **Gengel**, having failed to get his money back, gave information of the matter to **David R. Wilson**, United States Secret Service Agent, Hoboken, (under Col. **Wood**.) That gentleman had **Bath** arrested and brought before Commissioner **Jackson**, who returned him for trial, and fixed bail to appear at $1,000.

Funeral of Mr. R. D. McClelland.—The funeral of the late Mr. R. D. McClelland took place yesterday from his residence in Hudson City. The deceased was prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson County, and Jersey City Corporation attorney. The great esteem in which he was held was evident from the large and respectable attendance at his funeral. Among those who saw him to his last resting-place were most of the legal gentlemen of Hudson County, the Mayors of Jersey and Hoboken, and the officials connected with the Corporations of both cities. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mayor **Van Ripen**, Alderman **McPherson**, Mayor **O'Neill**, Alderman **Ege**, and Messrs. **Isaac W. Scudder**, **Jacob R. Wortendyke**, **Robert Gilchrist**, and **Jacob Weart**.

Brutal Assault.—Mrs. **Anne Heffernan** lodged a complaint yesterday, before Judge **White**, of Hoboken, against her husband and a woman named **Mary Cassidy**, for having beaten and ill-treated her in a brutal manner. **Mary** held the wife down, while the husband kicked her about the head and body. Some months ago **Heffernan** was bound to the peace for having beaten and nearly killed a woman with a cart rung. Warrants are out for the arrest of both parties.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.—An old man, named **Joseph Blank**, was brought into the Hoboken hospital yesterday morning, about 1 A. M., suffering from serious wounds on the body. He had been run over by a train, at Hackensack, a few hours previously. He died shortly afterward......**Theodore Edgar**, a brakesman, was run over yesterday afternoon, in the tunnel, under Hudson City, by one of the cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad. He had just gone into the tunnel, and fell under one of the cars, whether accidentally or intentionally is not known. Coroner **White** was notified.

Incendiary Fire.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a new frame dwelling-house corner of Summit-avenue and Zabriskie-street, Hudson City, owned by Mr. **Brundridge**. An alarm being given and the firemen being soon present, the flames were extinguished after the rear part had been damaged to the extent of $500. The fire originated in a storage closet where there was some burning fluid. The family were away in the country, and although a man was employed to watch the premises, it is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Rather Costly.—Judge **Pope**, of Hoboken, deals heavily with the unfortunate bacchanals brought before him. There have been lately an unusual number of those gentlemen who indulged a little too much in lager bier—a failing on their part which has added something to the corporation funds. A fine of $5, $10 or $20 for drunkenness is not now rare, and no later than yesterday a man named **Reilly** was fined $35 for being drunk, disorderly and assaulting an officer.

False Colors.—**Chas. Henriquet**, of Newark-avenue, Hudson City, was arrested yesterday morning by constable **J. Johnston**, charged with obtaining groceries from **Frank Radcliffe** under the name of Charles Hild, with intent to defraud. The case was compromised.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Case.

No.
127—The People ex rel Lee vs. Lynch, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, J.—Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT.

Court Notice.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard, all jury causes going over to to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of jury causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EQUITY—DETERMINATION OF AN ISSUE ON EX PARTE AFFIDAVITS—FORECLOSURE—SALE.

James C. Avery vs. *Matilda J. Sypher, Administratrix, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—Mr. Justice **Davis** delivered the opinion of the Court. The Circuit Court for the District of Iowa refused to confirm the report of the master's sale under a decree of foreclosure, and ordered a resale of the property, and this appeal is brought to review those proceedings. Savery gave to Keene a mortgage to secure his promissory notes of a considerable amount, which were unpaid at Keene's death. The appellee, in her capacity of administratrix of the estate, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. Answers and replications were filed, but no proofs were taken, and when the cause was called for hearing, the parties, by their attorneys, in open court, agreed on the amount that was due, and a regular decree of foreclosure in the usual form was entered by the Court. The money not having been paid by the day appointed, the property was advertised and struck off by the master, at the instance of White, the attorney of record, to the appellee, in satisfaction of the decree. The refusal of the Circuit Court to ratify this sale is the subject matter of this controversy. It was insisted by Mrs. Sypher that White acted without authority, while Savery asserted that the sale and purchase were in conformity with the previous agreement of the parties. On this issue of fact the Court heard evidence and decided the question adversely to the appellant, and we think correctly. The burden of proof was imposed on Savery, who seeks to confirm the sale to show the authority of White; for an attorney, *intute officii*, has no authority to purchase property in the name of his client. The property covered by the mortgage had been sold by Keene to Savery, who was anxious to return it to the estate. There were negotiations between the parties to accomplish this purpose, and if they resulted in a valid agreement, binding on the administratrix, there is direct conflict in the testimony, as to the terms of it. Mrs. Sypher swears she consented to receive the property, provided it was returned to her in the same condition as when it was deeded to Savery, and that she positively refused to sign written stipulations concerning the sale and purchase presented to her before the sale, by White her attorney, and Seeley his clerk, because they did not provide for a payment of the taxes. Savery, who was also sworn, contradicts this statement in material points, and is sustained by White, while Mrs. Price and Seeley directly support Mrs. Sypher. In number of witnesses, the case is in favor of the decree, and there is nothing in the record to enable this Court to pass either upon the veracity or intelligence of the several parties. Doubtless, the Court below placed great reliance upon the evidence of Mrs. Price and Mr. Seeley, who were unconnected with the transaction, and wholly disinterested. As this whole controversy turns on the payment of taxes—not involving a large amount—it seems extraordinary that the appellant did not end it by paying the taxes, and thus secure the confirmation of a sale, in which he had such a great personal interest. The power of Mrs. Sypher as administratrix, to make such an agreement as it is alleged she did, was denied at the bar, but it is unnecessary to discuss the point, as we find that the purchase by White for her was unauthorized, and in violation of the real agreement under which she was willing to take back the mortgaged property. It is argued that the Circuit Court erred in determining the issue raised by the motion upon *ex parte* affidavits. Not so; for Courts of Equity must be able to act in a summary manner upon motions of this kind, and any other mode of investigation than the one adopted in this case would have failed to give the speedy relief necessary under the circumstances. The practice pursued by the Court was the usual and proper practice, and we see no good reasons to depart from it. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE COUNCILMANIC CONTEMPT—ONLY A MISTAKE OR INADVERTENCY—THE COUNCILMEN DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

The return of the attachment against the Board of Councilmen for contempt of Court in not obeying its *mandamus* requiring the Board to admit certain members to seats, was made to-day, after an uncalled-for delay, and a majority of the Board appeared in Court at 11 A. M. They occupied seats outside the railing, on the benches appropriated to spectators, and presented no guiltier appearance than they ordinarily do while occupying their official seats in the Board of Councilmen.

Before their names were called to see whether they had all responded to the attachment or not, Corporation Counsel O'Gorman arose and stated to the Court that he appeared in their behalf.

One of the associate counsel of Mr. Shaffer, who procured the attachment, here said to the Court that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Shaffer, stating that he had been detained at West Point by the fog, and asking that the hearing of the case be postponed till 1 P. M.

Judge **Barnard** remarked that he had also received a similar telegram from Mr. Shaffer, and suggested that the hearing be postponed till to-morrow morning.

Mr. O'Gorman said his desires and those of Mr. Shaffer were the same; both were desirous that the "fog" should be cleared up. The apparent disobedience of the Board of Councilmen to the mandate of the Court would be shown to be only a mistake or inadvertency, and he would move the Court that the peremptory *mandamus* be set aside, and an alterative *mandamus* be substituted therefor.

Judge **Barnard** said that, from representations that had been made to him by counsel (O'Gorman) this morning, he was inclined to think that the default of the Councilmen was the result of mistake and inadvertency, as stated. He was unwilling to believe that a public body like the Board of Councilmen would wilfully disobey the mandate of the Court.

Mr. O'Gorman replied that it was purely an accident; that they were as desirous as his Honor that the legislative department of the City and this Court should move in harmony. If the case were postponed till to-morrow, was he to understand that the Board were purged of the contempt?

Judge **Barnard** said he did not like to decide that question without hearing Mr. Shaffer; but he would discharge them from imprisonment, and they could attend to-morrow either in person or through their counsel, as they saw fit.

The hearing of the question of contempt was then postponed to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 25.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Shafer et al. *vs.* Blake; stay granted on giving bond with sureties for $1,200, conditioned to pay amount found due in case order of reference affirmed on appeal, with $10 costs to abide event; otherwise refused with $10 costs.

Durant *vs.* Ernstein et al.; motion granted.

Hill *vs.* Donovan; motion granted.

Phebe A. Henderson *vs.* Alex. Henderson; amendment allowed as to partial failure of consideration, but not as to want of stamps, upon stipulating to vacate order of reference and paying $10 costs of this motion, and if plaintiff elect to vacate order of reference, paying costs of reference to this time.

Gillespie *vs.* Carpenter; motion granted.

Jardine *vs.* Morse; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Twenty-one cases of petit larceny, eighteen of assault and battery, ten of cruelty to animals, three of misdemeanor, two of picking pockets, one of carrying concealed weapons, and one of embezzlement, made up the calendar of yesterday. It was an array that promised largely, but as case after case was disposed of, the large number of spectators found themselves continually doomed to disappointment, and in the end extracted but few and scant morsels or entertainment from the morning's winnowing of the City's crime. The cases were mediocre in every sense, and save one that was filled with prurient details, were considered entire failures. The reflective, however, extracted a lesson from

AN OLD WAY TO PAY NEW DEBTS.

John Pfeifer was called to answer for an assault on Bernard Wolf. He pleaded guilty, but stated in extenuation that he had taken pity on the impecuniosity of Wolf, and intrusted him with two calves to sell on commission, and that Wolf refusing to make any returns of the proceeds, he had slapped him in the face. Wolf, on the other hand, averred that Pfeifer had owed him $46, and the value of the calves being deducted, left $17 still due. Therefore Wolf *loquiter*: "Ven Pfeifer gomes to mine house, and he says what for you no gives me mine money, I must laughs, and den Pfeifer knocks me no more as two times." This discrepancy necessitated the calling of witnesses on both sides, but these efforts only tended to a further entanglement of the facts. So the plea of guilty was accepted, and a fine of $15 imposed.

AN OWNER WANTED.

Frank Webb was found on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, in charge of a horse having a frightful sore on its back, and was arrested on the complaint of Mr. A. H. Campbell. Webb was only the driver; and John Wallace, the owner, was telegraphed that his property was at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. When he came to claim his animal, he was detained by order of Capt. Speight. Both men were found guilty of a violation of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and, Wallace being fined $15, Webb was only required to pay $10.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25, 1868.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	113⅜	4,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	90
5,000	do..........	113⅜	1,000	Mil.&St.P. 7 3-10 Con..........	95
50,000	U.S.6s.5-20s, C., '65..........	110¼	10,000	Tol., Pe.& W. 1st West. Div.......	80⅛
21,000	do..........	110⅜	1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M..	101
50,000	do..........	110⅜	35	Fourth N. Bk......	104⅛
150,000	do..........	110	14	Del. & H. C......	119⅜
40,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62..........	108	100	Pacific Mail........	100⅜
35,000	5-20s C, '62..........	112⅜	1000	do........	100⅜
15,000	U.S.5-20s, C, '67...	106⅝	100	Boston W. P......	15⅛
5,000	do..........	106⅝	951	Wells-Fargo Ex.....	27⅜
6,000	do.......Small	106⅞	300	do........	27⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, new.......	107⅜	20	Amer. Ex...2d call	41
62,000	do..........	107½	22	U. S. Ex. Co......	44
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '68.............c	107	300	Mer. U. Ex.......	21⅛
3,500	U. S. 6s, 81 R..........	113	100	do..........s30	21⅛
13,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.. '62..........	113	200	Adams Ex.s30.b. c.	48
22,000	do..........	113¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R......	124
10,000	5-20s, C., '64.....	108⅝	3000	do.........	124⅛
25,000	5-20s C,'65.......	110¼	400	Erie R.........	48⅜
51,000	5-20s, C.,'65. .new	107⅜	100	do.........	49
300,000	do..........	107¼	100	Erie Pref....2d call	70⅛
250,000	5-20s, C,'67.......	106⅞	200	Hud. R.........	136
125,000	do..........	107	100	N. Y. & N. H. R....	144⅜
5,000	do..........	107⅛	8	Illinois Cen......	145
10,000	5-20s, C, '68.......	107⅛	20	do.........	144
140,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C..........	108	300	Bos., Hart. & Erie.	21⅛
50,000	do..........	108⅛	10	Reading R........	90
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s., 2d call..........	62⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	82⅛
20,000	do..........	62¼	200	Chi. & N.W.......	80⅜
20,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c..	53	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	80⅜
13,000	Missouri St. 6s..	92⅛	300	Mil. & St. P........	70
7,000	do.....2d call	93	100	do. .....2d call	69⅜
30,000	N. C. St.6s., x.c. bet. call..........	71⅛	100	Mil. & P. d.C.1st P.	107
5,000	Erie 3d M.......	98⅜	200	P., F. W. & C.....	106⅛
2,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of M.....	94⅛	100	do.......s60	106
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	101	300	do......2d call	106⅛
2,000	do..........	102	52	Chi. & Alton......	140⅛
			58	do	140⅛
			15	do	141
			50	Chi. & Alt.Pf......	140⅜
			200	Ohio & M. R....b60	28⅛
			22	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	97⅜
			100	Tol. W. & W bet. call.......	52
			100	do......2d call	51⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$7,000	Tenn St 6s..new	62	100	Erie R. Pf......s60	70
10,000	do......	61¾	400	Reading R.......b60	90⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c..	71	100	do........	90⅛
55,000	Missouri 6s.......	92¼	20	Mich. Cen.......	118
20	Grocers' Bk.......	110	350	Del. L. & W.......	118
250	W. U. Tel.........	33⅜	300	Chi. & N.W.Pf....	80⅛
200	Am. Coal.......	45	100	M. & St. P. R.....	72
200	Cumber. Coal P...	29	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	81
100	Bos. W. P....	15⅛	100	do........	80⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex....	21¼	200	do........	80⅛
100	N. Y. Cen....	124⅛	300	do........	80⅜
100	Erie R.....	48⅞	100	do.........s30	80⅛
200	do......2d call	49⅛	100	O. & M. R.......	28⅜
200	M. S. & N. I.......	82⅞	100	Tol., W. & W. bet. call.......	51⅛
100	do.......s30	82⅝	100	Chic. & Alton R.	143
100	do.......	82⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
25	do.......	83			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600	Wells-Fargo Ex....	27⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	79⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.......	21⅛	200	M. So. & N. I.....	82⅞
200	N.Y. Cen.......	123⅞	200	Clev.& Pitts.......	85⅜
600	do.......	124	500	Clev. & Tol. R......	99
600	Erie R.......	49⅛	800	Chic., R. I. & P....	98⅛
1800	do.......	49⅛	200	do.......	98⅛
300	do.........c	49⅛	800	do.......	98⅛
100	Erie R. Pf.......	70⅛	100	do.......	98⅛
200	Reading R.......	90⅜	100	Chi. & N.W. R....	80⅜
300	Mil. & St. P.......	69⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. P....	80½
100	O. & Miss. R..s30.	28	200	Bost., H. & E	21½
100	do.......	28			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	63	100	P., F. W. & C......	106⅛
120,000	Tenn. 6s. new...	62	500	Ohio & M.	28⅛
257	Wells-Fargo Ex. ..	28	100	do.........s30	28
200	U. S. Ex......s60	42	200	Clev. & Tol.......	98⅜
300	Pacific Mail.......	100⅞	300	Chic. & R. I.....s60	97⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R.......	123⅞	200	do.......	97⅜
300	Erie R.......	48⅞	200	do.......	97⅜
1500	do.......	48⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.......	80⅜
200	do.........b3	48⅞	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf....	80⅜
200	Mil. & St. P.Pf.....	80			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex....	27¼	100	Mil. & St. P.Pf..s3	81⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....b3	101⅛	100	do.......	81⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.......	124⅜	100	do.......	81
300	do.......	124⅜	100	Tol., W. & W...b30	52
500	do.........b3	125	600	Ohio & M. R.......	28
100	do.........s3	124⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.......	82⅜
100	Erie R.........s3	49⅛	100	do.........b3	83
200	do.......	49⅛	300	C. & Pitts.......	85⅜
100	West. U. Tel.......	33⅜	100	Chi., R. I. & P....	98⅜
200	Mil. & St. P.	72	100	do.......	98⅜
200	do.........s3	72⅛	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf....	80⅛
200	P., Ft.W. & C..s60	106			

TUESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

A decidedly weaker market has been reported in the Gold Room to-day, under augmented offerings. The price steadily declined from 146 at the opening, to 144⅜ at the close of regular business hours. The speculative inquiry was much less spirited. The export demand was very moderate. The *Saxonia*, for Hamburg, took out a specie freight of $390,686. The customs call amounted to $572,000. The Government office disbursed $26,000 of coin interest. At the Gold Exchange Bank the aggregate clearances were $71,397,000, and the resulting balances $1,701,164 in coin, and $2,538,808 in currency. The latest street quotation for Gold was 144⅝, against 145⅝ last evening. Foreign Exchange was in rather better supply, and very light demand, at rates somewhat more favorable to purchasers. Best sixty-day sterling bills were quoted at 109¼@109⅜; sight drafts at 109⅝@109⅞.

The dealings in the Public Funds were more extensive, and, though the market opened partially off a fraction from yesterday, as regards current values, it closed quite buoyantly, prices in most instances having rallied ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. from the lowest figures of the day. The transactions were particularly heavy in the later issues of the Five-twenties, which showed the most notable improvement. A majority of the recent street sellers were free buyers at the ruling quotations, which were regarded as having reached the turning point during the forenoon. The ease in Money favored buoyancy in the funded obligations. The offerings of Bonds were not as urgent as they had been through the past week. Very few orders to sell were received by mail, and the few that came to hand were of little moment. Many of the banking institutions evinced a disposition to purchase the Six ℘ Cents at current low prices, rather than loan their means on call at three or four ℘ cent. The Five-twenties of 1867 and 1868 closed strong and in quick request at 107⅛@107¼. The earlier issues of the coin-bearing bonds were relatively less firm, and not as freely sought after.

A steadier movement has been noted in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property. The speculative call has been fairly active, mainly for Erie, New-York Central, Rock Island, Michigan Southern and the St. Paul, Common and Preferred. Erie was less variable, ranging from 48@50, and closing firmly at 49¼. New-York Central, which sold as low as 123⅜ early in the day, left off buoyantly at 125⅛, as against 124 last evening, showing an improvement of 1⅛ ℘ cent. The St. Paul Stocks were advanced materially in price, and were in brisk request, closing with an upward tendency. The general market wound up quite spiritedly. The latest quotations compare as follows with the final prices of yesterday:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	106⅞	107¼
American Gold Coin	145⅝	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	62⅜	62¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55	54
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	71¼	71⅛
New-York Central	124	125⅛
Erie Railway	49¼	49¼
Reading Railway	90¼	91
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅜	98¼
Northwest Common	80⅜	81¼
Northwest Preferred	80⅝	81
Michigan Southern	82⅜	82⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106¼	106⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	100¼	101½
St. Paul Preferred	79⅜	82
St. Paul Common	69¼	75

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	112⅜	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜
6 ℘ ct.c., 500 & 1000, '81	113	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1867	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108
5-20 reg., 1865	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 5 ℘c. Canal, 1876	95	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	95
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	63
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101⅜	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	62⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅜	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53⅜
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅜	Virginia 6s., n. b.	52
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅜	Georgia 6s	79
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅜	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	98⅜	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅜	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Missouri 6s	92⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅜	California 7s	132
Illinois war loan	99⅜	California 7s. large bds.	130
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95	Rhode Island 6s	100
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Nassau	107
Merchants'	122	Shoe and Leather	121
Union	121	Corn Exchange	127⅛
Fulton	160	Continental	101
State of New-York	115	Marine	150
Commerce	121⅛	Park	148
Ocean	108	First National	210
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	104⅛
Irving	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90	74
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅜
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
Hud. R.7s.1st M.. '69-70	100	Clev. & Tol. S F	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	115	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. Cen.n.1stM.8s.'82	116⅛	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 2d M.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.1stM.	111⅛	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘c.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	94	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Peninsula R.R. bonds.	90
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.8s.	101
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91⅛
Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89⅜

A very even and easy working of the Money market was reported to-day. Lenders found the street demand largely inadequate to the absorption of the available offering of capital in a temporary form. The governing prices of call loans were 4 ℘ cent. to the Stock Exchange firms, and 3 ℘ cent. to the leading dealers in the Public Funds. Prime mercantile credits were quoted at 6@7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on a moderately supplied market, and a fair demand, chiefly through private channels. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with a cash reserve of $90,416,660, on receipts of $4,344,871, against disbursements of $1,132,905.

An advance of 2½ ℘ cent was made to-day by Messrs. **Clark, Dodge & Co.**, in the selling price of the 6 ℘ cent. gold bonds (principal and interest payable expressly in coin) of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. The recent demand has been so active for these bonds that the Company have been enabled to dispose of over three millions of the security in this market alone, thus far, besides having filled a number of foreign orders for the bonds, which constitute a first mortgage on two hundred and eighty-three miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run. Coupons mature February and August. The net earnings are now double the amount required to meet interest account. The entire proceeds of the loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road or new improvements. The price of the bonds, as fixed to-day, is par and accrued interest, the latter being calculated in currency. At this rate the bonds pay, as an investment, equal to nearly 8⅜ ℘ cent. ℘ annum in lawful money.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 12, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,344,788	Increase	£4,802
Public deposits	3,088,830	Decrease	290,251
Other deposits	20,206,739	Decrease	460,700
Govern't Securities	14,390,131	Decrease	400,171
Other Securities	16,149,757	Decrease	142,630
Notes unemployed	10,098,230	Decrease	157,255

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,533,260, being a decrease of £430,120; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,800,729, showing a decrease of £571,260 when compared with the preceding return.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 23th says:

> "To-day the most noticeable feature in financial circles was the falling off in the country demand for currency, several banks reporting that they had received orders for only one-half the amount they had been accustomed to send out within the past ten days. None of this currency thus sent out has yet been returned, but the opinion now prevails that most of the new crops have been drawn against, and within a few days a return flow is anticipated. The arrivals of currency from New-York were also below the average for some little time past, and most banks report that they can conveniently place all they care to. There is but little if any improvement to note in the local demand, outside of grain circles, the inquiry from mercantile quarters only being moderate. We quote the market quiet, though rather close, at ten per cent. per annum."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

5th-st., s. s., 223 85-100 ft. s. w. of Avenue B, 19.4⅛x96.3	$13,700
16th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x76	nom.
40th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.3x106	14,000
41st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102x72.6	31,000
41st-st., n. s., 271.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 102x6.5x16.8x98.9x16.8	
41st-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9	
42d-st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 79.6⅛x13.2x23.10x92.4x25	14,000
44th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	4,200
47th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.4	26,500
56th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5	8,333
56th-st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of 1st-av., 36x80	46,000
56th-st., s. s., 178 ft. w. of 1st-av., 36x100.5	
56th-st., s. s., 561.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	8,000
105th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	3,500
105th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	3,400
115th-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.10	1,300
118th-st., n. s., 498 ft. e. of Av. A, to Harlem River	77,430
119th-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100	2,000
Great Jones-st., No. 36, 19.6x103	20,000
Madison-av., s. e. cor. 42d-st., 74.0⅛x118.6	55,000
Stanton-st., No. 37, 25x75	20,100
Delancey-st., s.s., 53.7 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 23.3x84.6	10,300
Canal-st., n. w. cor. Ludlow-st., 21.10x50	9,600
Leases Recorded.	
Cherry-st., No. 94, 5 years and 9 months, per year	$1,200
Clinton-st., No. 250, 9 months, whole term	603
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Adam-st., s. s., 158 ft. e. of Short-st., 50x102.9	$800
Carroll-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 21.10x100	7,000
Ellery-st., s. s. 75 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x125.10	2,350
Houston-st., e. s., 184 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 40x100	nom.
Houston-st., e. s., 184 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 40x100	2,000
Marion-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	600
McKibben-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	2,100
Nelson and Smith sts., s. w. corner, 20x80	5,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.9x97.6	3,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x100	1,000
North 6th-st., s. s., 40.1 ft. e. of 4th-st., 19.10x50	6,500
South 9th-st., s.s., 163.9 ft. e. of 7th-st., 20x125	1,500
12th-st., s. s., 117.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.8x100	4,650
18th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 45x100	7,000
23d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	500
Franklin-av., w. s., 136.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x106	3,500
South Carolina-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Barbey-st., 25x100	400
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, G. Merle map, New-Utrecht	25,000
Lease Recorded.	
1st-st., n.e.s., between North 6th and North 7th sts., 5 years, per year	$700
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Woodhaven.	
Walker-av. and Judson-place, s. e. corner, 200.6x302.8	$2,000
Walker-av., e. s., 353 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad	[illegible]
Flushing-av., n. s., 350 ft. from Atlantic-av., 35x277.6	3,000
Middle Village.	
Pullis-av., e. s., 297.9 ft. s. of Cross-st., 50x150	$400
Jamaica.	
Madison-st., w. s., lots No. 191, 192, 25x100	$130
Meadow land, 7 acres on Spring Creek	1,000
Oyster Bay.	
Jericho Turnpike, n. s., 44 acres	$4,000
Hempstead.	
Christian Hook road, e. s., 23 acres	$3,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Astor-st., n. e. s., 173 ft. from Brunswick-st.. 24x85	$5,500
Clifford-st., 150 ft. from Av. F, 25x104	135
Clinton and Mulberry sts., southerly cor., 22x62	9,200
Hamilton-st., C. C. Bradhurst, 40x119	12,250
Orange—East Orange.	
Main-st., s. s., A. Quinley's prop., 25x100	$3,000
Steuben-st., e. s., J. Coyne's prop., 35x150	450
Munn-av., e. s., W. L. Shardlow's prop., 290x486	15,750
Bergen.	
Jackson-av. and Oak-st., s. e. corner, 150x100	$2,400
Hoboken.	
Adams and 17th sts., s. w. corner, 100x100	$2,400
Grand-st., e. s., lot 10, block 131. Costerest., 25x100	850
Humboldt-st., n. s., lot No. 562, 25x100	300
Hudson City.	
Lincoln-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x103	$2,050
Palisade-av., w. s., bet. Van Vorst and South sts., 25x100	1,500
Kearney.	
Searing-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 25x75	$310
Union.	
Franklin-av., n. s., lots Nos. 963, 964, block No. 15, map Guttenberg, 5x100	$300
Franklin-av., n. s., lots Nos. 959, 960, block No. 15, map Guttenberg, 5x100	300
Weehawken.	
Gregory-av., w. s., lot No. 13, map Mountain Park, 100x338x308x—	$3,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞SIX PER CENT., IN GOLD INTEREST.—Principal (also in coin) abundantly secured. The **First Mortgage 30-year Bonds** of the **Central Pacific Railroad Co.**, are among the very best, safest, and most advantageous securities now offered. They have special guarantees from State and National enactments, represent the first lien upon the best portion of the Great Pacific Railroad Line, and are already in great esteem here and in Europe. They yield at present rates more than eight per cent. upon the investment, and the loan is being rapidly taken. The Central Pacific Railroad is well and substantially built, it will be completed within twelve months, *and its revenues are in specie.*

For sale at 103 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, by FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and General Agents for the Loan,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	7,387
Flour, bbls	10,882	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	1,098	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	26,117	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	142,294	Beer, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	37
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	3,052

ASHES—Have been in good demand at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in slack request within a range of from 44⅛c.@45⅛c. per lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is improving and prices are well supported. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in good demand, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand at steady rates; Rosendale at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Continues in moderate request at uniform prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inquired for at steady prices, including Java at 21⅛c.@23⅛c.; Maracaibo, 14⅛c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16⅛c.; Rio, 8c.@12⅛c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19⅛c.; Jamaica, 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14⅛c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in, but has been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 1,986 bales, including 1,131 bales to spinners, 350 bales to speculators, and 505 bales to shippers. Messrs. **Cornwall & Zerega** are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22⅛	22⅜	23 @23⅛
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	25⅛	25⅜	26 @26⅛
Low Middling, ℘ lb	28	28⅛	28⅛@29
Middling, ℘ lb	30⅛	30⅜	31 @31⅛
Good Middling, ℘ lb	33	33⅛	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	658
Receipts last week	1,530
Receipts preceding week	1,794
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	393,684
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	618,528
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	452
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,519
Exports since Sept. 1	370,350
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,552,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	53,750
Estimated stock same time in 1867	97,500

DRYGOODS—There has been rather more doing in this line, but on a partially yielding market, especially for domestic cottons, which, in some instances, have been pressed for sale.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been moderately inquired for at buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Continue quiet and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℘ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue inactive at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform quotations.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$8 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$23; No. 2 do., $16@$18 75; No. 3 do., $9@$10 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 22⅛c.@25c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been moderately active at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 07⅛ ℘ box; Currants at 12c.@12⅛c.; Almonds at 15c.@35c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 15c.@15⅛c.; Dates, 7c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl., on a rather more liberal offering and a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 75; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 50@$8 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 50@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 40@$8 90 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 75
Extra State	7 50@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 40@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 60@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 00

Southern Flour continues inactive at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $8 50@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 50@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues in limited request at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 580 sacks at $10@$12 as extremes for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $7@$10 10 for common to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 65@$6 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been pressed for sale at lower and irregular prices. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last, of 43,500 bushels, including poor to prime White Michigan, at $2 25@$2 50; Red and Amber Western, at $2 20@$2 35; No. 1 Spring, at $2 00@$2 03; No. 2 Spring, at $1 93@$1 95; Extra Amber Spring, at $2 05@$2 10, in small lots; inferior to very choice White State, at $2 25@$2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more abundant, and quoted lower; the demand has been fair at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 105,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 20⅛ for unsound and damp, and $1 21@$1 22⅛ for ordinary to choice sound new Mixed Western ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive and depressed, ranging from $1 40@$1 75 ℘ bushel; sales, 2,850 bushels. Nothing new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats have been more sought after and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels Old Western at 79c.@80c., chiefly at 79⅛c., afloat, and 77⅛c.@78c. in store; also, New Oats, at 73c.@76⅛c., chiefly at 75c. ℘ bushel.

The movements in Wheat in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 22, Messrs. **Geo. I. Jones & Co.** review, thus: A quite active business has been transacted this week in our Wheat market, a lively demand having prevailed for a few early cargoes from the new crop. Four vessels have been loaded for Oswego, two for Buffalo, and one for Ogdensburg, and now the demand is slacking up considerably. The wheat has not arrived rapidly enough to load these vessels as fast as chartered, and therefore they have had to wait for the trains to come in, and have kept the elevators swept almost clean every night. An accumulation having been prevented by this demand, prices for immediate delivery have, until yesterday and to-day, been well sustained, but for delivery ahead the tendency has been downward. The heavy decline in Flour in New-York, showing that that market is not able at present to stand very heavy receipts, and the falling off in the demand for the article in most other quarters, induces millers to be cautious in buying, and leads many to the belief that wheat must go lower, and be governed by the prices the Exporters will pay. Some dealers seem to think we will soon see a decline of 10@20 cents ℘ bushel, but there are others, however, who, on the other hand, believe the demand will be strong enough to keep prices from going much below present figures at any time this Fall. The quality of the crop seems to give general satisfaction, and especially to the millers, who find it makes much better flour than last year, being stronger and of decidedly better color. This fact will undoubtedly cause an active demand for our wheat this season. The receipts still continue to be almost entirely from the State, only a very few car loads having arrived from Iowa and Minnesota, but next week pretty free arrivals are expected from the other side of the Mississippi. The weather during the week has been cool and cloudy, but most of the time favorable for the harvest. We hear that the scarcity of labor and threshing machines in Minnesota will make the crop-movement rather slow for a time yet. The inspection reports for the week show that 48 ℘ cent. of the arrivals have graded as No. 1, 48 ℘ cent. as No. 2, 3 ℘ cent. as No. 3, and 1 ℘ cent. as Rejected. This indicates that there will not be as much No. 3 and Rejected as was supposed. The receipts this week sum up 149,976 bushels. The shipments reported are 87,074 bushels, being 42,680 to Oswego, 15,750 to Buffalo, 13,000 to Cleveland, 10,000 to Ogdensburg, 4,000 to Port Huron and 1,644 bushels by Railroad. For the cost of No. 1 Spring Wheat laid down at Buffalo, Oswego, Albany, Troy and New-York, at to-day's rates, we beg to refer you to the following table:

	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Albany and Troy.	—New-York— Via Buffalo.	Via Oswego.
Cost in store here	$1 78	$1 78	$1 78	$1 78	$1 78
Storage, payable by shipper	2	2	2	2	2
Lake freights	8	13	8	8	13
Lake insurance	0⅜	1	0⅜	0⅜	1
Discount on exchange	0⅜	0⅜	0½	0½	0½
Canal freight and Buffalo charges	..	..	15	17	..
Canal freight and Oswego charges	..	..	..	..	11⅛
Cost, exclusive of interest and commission	$1 89⅛	$1 94⅜	$2 04⅛	$2 08⅛	$2 06
No. 2 would cost	1 74⅛	1 79⅜	1 89¼	1 91¼	1 91

We quote Spring Wheat, subject to 2c. storage:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Immediate delivery	$1 78	$1 62½
Seller all August	1 75	1 62
First half September	1 72	1 60
All September	1 70	1 58
Seller October	1 65	1 55

The market this noon is very heavy; No. 1, spot, is selling at $1 80, but for Monday is offered at $1 78.

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during 48 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 24, 1868: *Corn*—James Bailey, Buffalo; Frank Brodock, Lockport; Port Gibson, Buffalo; F. Wart, Buffalo; Norman, Buffalo; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo; Elon St. John, Buffalo; Simeon Haws, Buffalo; Ida, Buffalo; F. M. Finch, Buffalo; Martha King, Buffalo; George Harris, Buffalo; William B. Taylor, Buffalo; S. Austin, Buffalo; H. R. Crosby, Buffalo; S. N. Baker, Buffalo; E. M. Moore, Buffalo; F. Viele, Lockport; G. W. Pew, Buffalo; S. H. Wilcox, Buffalo; George W. Knowles, Buffalo; William C. Streeter, Buffalo; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; John J. Lane, Buffalo; T. W. Armstrong, Buffalo; Eva Caleb, Buffalo; E. J. Gates, Buffalo; Giles Hawley, Buffalo; John C. Churchill, Oswego; G. C. Barnes, Buffalo; M. S. Price, Buffalo.

Lumber—W. W. Wells, Oswego; Venture, Rome; Albert S. Johnson, Oswego; A. C. Green, Oswego; J. E. Marsh, Buffalo; Flag, Oswego; Henry Beckwith, Buffalo; Elliott F. Senn, Oswego; Craftsman, Oswego; L. A. Card, Oswego; Jennie Tubbs, Buffalo; Frank A. Van Buren, Buffalo; John Leighton, Buffalo; Oliver R. Brown, Buffalo; Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Charley Jones, Olean; E. S. Brooks, Oswego; L. D. Collins, Rome; Col. Ransom, Mount Morris; J. Roth, Buffalo; Calimachus, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; S. G. Hart, Oswego; Smith Betts; Sabbath Keeper No. 3, Oswego; Geo. McChesney, Oswego; Capt. Trowbrage, Oswego; John Noyes, Oswego; U. S. Grant, Buffalo; Rosanna, Oswego; John D. Murphy, Buffalo; Nora, Oswego, Three Sisters, Buffalo; Union, Corning; D. W. Hawkins, Buffalo; Margaret Gerwig, Buffalo; L. Hurlbut, Lyons Falls; T. L. Miner, Lyons Falls; Eysaman, Oswego; Clara King, Oswego; Celia A. Noble, Buffalo; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Oswego; Gen. Seigel, Buffalo; D. Howard, Salina; Wm. Crocker, Buffalo; Nellie, Lyons Falls; J. A. Willover, Olean; Sabbath Keeper No. 1, Oswego; Jennie Diefendorf, Oswego; Callao, Oswego; C. W. Pratt, Olean; C. L. Seymour, Oswego; S. G. House, Buffalo; Dunderberg, Buffalo; N. Field, Buffalo; J. J. Tremaine, Buffalo; John Fitzgerald, Oswego; Gallant Hero, Oswego; G. W. Foland, Buffalo; W. H. Gillespie, Lyons Falls; Midnight, Oswego; Ontario, Rome; C. Harris, Boonville; Lestina, Olean; Ed. Monen, Oswego; Stephen A. Douglas, Oswego.

Staves—H. Krapp, Buffalo; James Rae, Buffalo; Mary Jane, Buffalo; J. Fisher, Jr., Buffalo; J. H. Walrath, Buffalo; Massachusetts, Buffalo; D. Moore, Jr., Buffalo; Wm. H. Bennett, Buffalo; Alida, Buffalo; J. J. Spaulding, Buffalo; J. Lowe, Buffalo; Major H. A. Barnum, Buffalo; D. J. Mitchell, Buffalo.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 14, Geneva; Belle, Geneva; P. V. Curtiss, Geneva; Matilda A. Spencer, Geneva; W. H. Miller, Geneva.

Oats, &c.—J. L. Breyfogle, Buffalo; Wide Awake, Buffalo; F. Shoemaker, Buffalo; D. C. Mink, Lockport; Elizabeth, Buffalo; Clyde, Buffalo.

Salt—Evelyn, Syracuse; C. C. Yates, Syracuse.

Wheat—J. Allen, Lockport; Ericsson, Buffalo; Albert Sherwood, Lockport; Gen. Grant, Buffalo.

Stone—Lewis Pfeiffer, Buffalo; Frank Tully, Fultonville.

Oil—Charles A. Folger, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but firm since our last, at 18⅛c.@19c., and 22c.@22⅛c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in moderate demand at $90 ℘ ton.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in good demand at 60c.@85c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. New is in request at 60c.@$1 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12⅛c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet since our last, including American at $175@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ℘ ton; Jute at 5⅛c.@6⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manila, 10⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive, at about previous prices.

LATHS—Are in fair demand at $3 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—The market has been rather tame, yet prices have varied little. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27⅛c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28⅛c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27⅛c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26⅛c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24⅛c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20⅛c.@22⅛c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in more demand at $1 25 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in fair request since our last, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$21 50 ℘ thousand.

METALS—The demand has been restricted for the leading kinds, including Ingot Copper at 23⅛c.@24c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; No. 2 do., $35@$38; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87⅛, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37@$6 50, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23⅛c.@23⅞c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26⅜c.@26⅞c., in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12⅛, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52⅛c.; New-Orleans, 83c.@86c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43⅛c.@45⅛c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Rule quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 82⅛c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82⅛; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—Week ending Aug. 24.—*Sperm*—Has been in better request since our last, and sales have been made of 1,200 bbls. for manufacture, and 500 do. for export, at $1 80 ℘ gallon.

Whale—Is in better demand, and we note sales of 1,100 bbls. South Sea and Humpback at 80c., and 300 do. brown and Northern, at 83c. ℘ gallon, all for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 24,'68	26,503	58,024	731,591
Same time last year	23,693	65,467	695,968
Exports for the week ending Aug. 24, 1868	....	....	19,294
Previously	10,052	6,715	495,063
From Jan. 1 to date	10,433	6,715	514,357
Same time last year	13,921	15,855	388,799

Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—Has been in light supply and wanted at from $65@$71 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite moderately dealt in, and quoted weak at 15c.@15⅛c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21⅛c. for do. in bbls.; 30⅛c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "Sales very light during the past week. Market closed with a downward tendency. The following are the sales: 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 8⅛c., standard, early in the week; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 8⅛c.; 8,000 pieces, 64x64, 8⅛c.; 9,000 pieces, 64x64, 8⅛c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 8c., at the close; 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 7⅛c. Total, 46,000 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much firmer. The demand has been mainly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,450 bbls., in lots, at $28 65@$28 85, for large and small lots, closing at $28 80, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 75 for old Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet but firm; supply light; sales equal to 150 packages, at 16c.@19⅛c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19⅛c.@21c. for bagged Hams ℘ lb. Bacon continues in demand and firm; sales 250 boxes at 16⅛c. for Short Rib, and 14⅛c. for Cumberland Cut, to arrive, ℘ lb. Lard has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19⅛c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18⅛c.@19c. for prime to choice steam, ℘ lb. Beef continues in very moderate demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams is inactive at $25@$32 50 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue inactive. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℘ lb	35	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ lb	35	@50
State, firkins, ℘ lb	40	@43
State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb	42	@44
Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	37	@40
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ lb	32	@35
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ lb	32	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ lb	30	@33
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ lb	35	@39

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	15⅛	@16⅛
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	16½	@17⅛
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8	@12

RICE—Continues in limited request, including Carolina at $9 25@$10 50, and Rangoon at $9 12@$9 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet at about former prices. We quote: Turk's Island at 46c.@47c., by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet at 10c.@10⅛c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Clover at from 13⅛c.@14⅛c.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 20@$2 23 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in limited request, including Honduras Deer at 42⅛c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32⅛c.; Sisal at 44c.@40c.; Vera Cruz at 42⅛c.; Chagres at 42⅛c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 43c. gold, ℘ lb. Also Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 33c.@36c.; Payta at 32c.@35c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@55c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57⅛c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c., each.

SOAP—Is in more request, including Castile at 17c.@17⅛c.; Colgate's Pale, 9⅛c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in quite moderate demand, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51⅛c.@52c.; Cloves at 27c.@27⅛c.; Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20⅛c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11⅛c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in rather slack request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅛c.@14⅛c., and 147 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@13⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13⅛c.@15⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19⅛c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@11⅛c., ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet since our last, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 05@$1 90; Hyson at from 85c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 85c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 65; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been fair at full rates for all kinds, including Kentucky Lugs at 8⅛c.@10⅛c.; Common Leaf at 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 11⅛c.@14⅛c.; Good Leaf, 13⅛c.@16⅛c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6⅛c.@7⅛c. for old and 9⅛c.@12⅛c. for new; average lots, 18c.@30c., and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. for old and 45c.@60c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5⅛c.@7⅛c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5⅛c.@6⅛c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 12c.@40c. ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 80c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07⅛@$1 12; average lots, 90c.@90⅛c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17⅛c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 357 hhds. Kentucky at 9⅛c.@14⅛c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Continues inactive but very firm, including Arctic at 62⅛c.@65c.; Northwest Coast at 62⅛c.@65c.; South Sea at 85c.@87⅛c.; and Ochotsk at 86c.@90c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer but not active. Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in bond, at 71c.@72c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—A fairly active inquiry, partly speculative, prevails for desirable lots, chiefly of Domestic Fleece, at steadily advancing prices, on reduced offerings.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less firm, but has exhibited more animation. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 22,500 bushels Corn and Wheat at 2⅛d.@3d. ℘ bushel; 10,000 boxes Cheese at 20s.; 400 boxes Bacon at 15s.; 300 pkgs. Sugar at 20s.; and 200 bales Hay on private terms ℘ ton. For a Continental port direct, a ship with Petroleum on private terms. For Rotterdam, a bark with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Stettin, a bark with 2,500 bbls. do. at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For a port in the Adriatic, a brig with 1,800 bbls. do. at 6s. ℘ bbl.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—THE PERSON WHO picked up at the Stetson House, Long Branch, on the evening of the 17th inst., a Jules Jurgensen watch, No. 8,787, nickel movement, hunting-case, will receive the above reward by leaving it at ROBERT RAIT'S, corner of Broadway and Warren-st., and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN AUG. 17, $500 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, new issue, 1865, No. 77,672. The above reward will be paid for the return of the bond. Apply to GEO. ACHENBACH, Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST ON SUNDAY, A PINK CAMEO RING set around with diamonds. The finder of the above by returning same to No. 37 South William-st., will be liberally rewarded.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Darcignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The English Government has determined upon appointing the Earl of Mayo Governor of India, and he will leave for his post of duty in October.

The remains of thirty-two persons, killed by the recent railroad disaster near Abergele station, in Wales, were buried yesterday.

The International yacht race, provoked by the challenge of the American yacht *Sappho*, came off yesterday. The course was from Cowes Castle around the Isle of Wight, to the place of starting. The *Cambria* won the race in six hours, fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds, the *Sappho* coming in last.

GENERAL.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of Perry's victory will be celebrated at Put-in-Bay, by the following survivors, on the 10th of September. Usher Parsons, Surgeon, and the only living commissioned officer of the flag-ship *Lawrence;* Stephen Champlin, Commander of the *Ariel*, who fired the first and the last gun in the memorable battle, now of Buffalo, N. Y.; John Norris, of the *Caledonia*, now of Petersburgh, Ky.; and Dr. W. T. Talliaferro, of the *Somers*, now of Cincinnati; others are expected to be present. All of the survivors of the war of 1812 and 1813 are requested to participate.

In Detroit on Saturday, Robert Garbut, who had been found guilty of murder in the second degree in killing Amable La Plant, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, the Recorder saying that if his crime was not murder in the first degree, it was certainly the very highest kind of murder in the second degree.

The detectives have thus far been unable to find the slightest clue to the robber of the People's Bank in Baltimore.

John Carroll and Michael Doyle, both residents of Baltimore County, Md., had a personal difficulty and law-suit concerning a hog on Friday last. A hearing of the case was had on Saturday, when it was postponed until Monday. Carroll started for home, followed by Doyle, who, it is alleged, assaulted the former with stones. After warning him to desist, Carroll shot him dead.

A crippled soldier, named James McDowell, says he was robbed of $70 on board of the steamer *Galatea*, on her passage from New-York to Providence Saturday night. He had the money in his stocking, under the sole of his foot, and he cannot understand how it was taken. It was all the money he had, slowly earned by vending lead-pencils, and he feels the loss keenly.

Two roughs entered a street car in Springfield, Ill., on Sunday evening, and after riding a short distance attacked the conductor and driver. After firing three shots they left the car and took possession of a car going east, and, after throwing the conductor and driver out, they drove to the terminus of the line. At the junction of the Aledo, Wabash and Western Railroad they forced the car over the cross-tracks, demolished the lamps, and broke all the glass in the windows. During the fight, August Mason, a passenger on the car, was shot in the back and dangerously wounded. But no one was arrested.

Chief Justice Chase is visiting Senator Sprague in Providence, R. I.

Rev. H. A. P. Torre, of Vergennes, has accepted his appointment to the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Vermont, and will enter upon his duties at the opening of the next term. The University has secured the services of Rev. John B. Perry, who graduated in the class of 1847, as Lecturer on Geology. Mr. Perry is now connected with the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge.

Hon. Sylvester Nichols, of Athens, died on Thursday last, aged 72 years. He had nearly all his life been prominently identified with the business of the village, and did much to promote the public interest.

Locomotive No. 90, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded at the round-house in Harrisburg on Monday afternoon. The locomotive was hoisted into the air twelve or thirteen feet, and landed on its dome and smoke-stack, a total wreck. Fire from the ash-pan was thrown some twenty or thirty yards on a frame structure, which caught fire and burned to the ground. A negro named Ford, who was sitting eating his dinner in the yard of a car manufactory fifty or sixty yards distant, was struck on the head by a flying piece of iron, and badly cut, though not fatally.

At the written request of the Bar of Atlanta, Ga., Hon. Hiram Warner, late Chief-Justice of Georgia, has accepted the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to which he was recently appointed by Gov. Bullock.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Democratic member of Congress from the Sixth District of North Carolina, has written a letter strongly in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax.

Three more arrests have been made of persons charged with being implicated in the great Benninghoff robbery.

Charles L. Elliott, the well-known artist, died last evening at his residence in Albany. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Board of Health met yesterday, and received reports regarding one hundred and five tenement-houses in this City and fifty-four in Brooklyn, which were asserted to be in a filthy condition. The erection of a proposed slaughter-house on Cypress Hills road was objected to, and a complaint was received regarding the superphosphate factory of Cox & Clark, at Greenpoint. The Board will meet again to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

A number of officers and privates, who served under Gen. McClellan during the late war, met at Masonic Hall last evening and formed themselves into a permanent organization by adopting a constitution and a series of by-laws and electing officers. They also made arrangements for giving Gen. McClellan a reception on the occasion of his arrival in this City from abroad.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club last evening inaugurated their new headquarters, near the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. Speeches were made by A. J. Rogers, "Brick" Pomeroy and Richard O'Gorman.

The three-mile rowing match between Jared Raymond and John McKiel, which was rowed at Sing Sing yesterday, was won by McKiel in 21 minutes and 30 seconds. The race was for $100 a side.

The applications for permits for the erection of new buildings in this City have fallen off from seven and eight to one and two per day since the bricklayer's strike commenced.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and disposed of twenty-one cases of saloon-keepers who were reported by Police officers as having sold liquor either on Sunday or between midnight and sunrise of week days. Thirty-seven new licenses were granted. The Board adjourned until next Tuesday, at [illegible] o'clock.

Cotton was firm but less active yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally lower and in less request, the sole exception having been Oats, which advanced on an improved inquiry. Pork sold more freely and closed higher. Other Provisions essentially unchanged. Groceries were quiet. Freights more active, but a trifle lower.

The Two Plans.

The Boston *Post* declares that the Republican Party is not entitled to respect because it "presumes to present itself without a clear and well-settled plan of administration. What the exact Radical plan is," adds our contemporary, "it would puzzle the best heads of their own party to tell." Of course, the inference is suggested that the Democratic plan is clear and well settled, and is therefore better entitled to the votes as well as the respect of the people.

It is admitted by the Democrats that the reconstruction question is the Aaron's rod of this campaign. In magnitude and importance it overshadows all other questions, and by their attitude in relation to it both parties will mainly be judged. Yet, on this question the Republican plan of administration is positive and definite, while that of the Democracy, vaguely indicated in the platform, is variously interpreted by the different sections of the party.

The plan by which the Republican organization seeks to justify its title to National confidence is not speculative. No hypothesis is assumed in anticipation of its development. It is now in operation in the ten States to which it applies; having in seven fulfilled the expectations and purposes of its authors, and in the remaining three being still in progress. By the reconstruction measures the party is prepared to stand; by their results it is willing that its capacity for governing shall be estimated. In its platform, it claims for them the merit of assured success; and it binds itself to sustain the institutions growing out of reconstruction, and to prevent the people of the States concerned "from being remitted to a state of anarchy." It pledges itself further to maintain the principle of equal suffrage, and generally to adhere to the positions it has assumed in the course of legislation on these matters. We submit, then, that here is the "clear and well settled plan of administration" which the opposition demand. Here is the "exact plan" which the *Post* declares has no existence, but which in a party sense has been made irrevocable by the Chicago Convention.

Can the Democratic Party honestly say the same of and for itself? At the instance and in the words of Wade Hampton, it pronounces the Reconstruction acts "a usurpation, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and it also calls for the "immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union." The latter proposition is intelligible, although its operation would now be limited to the three excluded States. The seven States which have been restored to the Union need no further help; they have their rights in the Union, including complete control of their own affairs. The other three the party would bring in without conditions of any kind. So far the Democratic plan is clear enough. But who of the faithful will tell us its meaning in regard to the accomplished facts of reconstruction? What does the party propose to do with these? Will the *Post* explain with what objects the party "presumes to present itself," so far as the practical aspect of the question is concerned?

For two versions of Democratic desire and duty are before the country. Frank Blair's version prevailed in the Convention, and is the one in vogue throughout the South. The opposition leaders of that section have almost to a man committed themselves to the view which implies the overthrow of the reconstructed Governments by force, and the reëstablishment of white men's Governments. One Southern journal has descended to particulars, according to which—if Seymour be elected—the Southern Democrats are to meet in Convention, form other constitutions, provide for the organization of other Governments on the white man's basis, and butcher freedmen who dare to maintain the rights conferred by Congress. This would be the consistent application of the Blair doctrine as indorsed by the Convention, and incorporated in the platform.

But the cooler heads of the Northern Democracy repudiate a programme which, beginning in revolution, would end in anarchy. Of this more moderate view the *World* was at one time an emphatic expounder. No journal then showed more clearly the constitutional difficulties which block the path of those who would suddenly overturn the Governments organized under the law. None proved more conclusively that if the contingency contemplated occur, the President, whoever he be, will be obliged to use the power at his command to support the present Governments against the combinations which the Southern Democrats propose to employ. The *World* and Boston *Post*, and the whole brood of Democratic journals published in this latitude, now evade the issue involved in this question. Not one of them has manliness enough to declare in what sense it receives this feature of the Democratic plan, or to declare in what light it would regard the practical exercise of the doctrine affirmed by Blair and accepted by the South. Mr. Seymour has dodged the question. Mr. Pendleton, usually as frank as he is courteous, passes it over without a word. Not a single Democrat of mark, who has appeared in the Northern canvass, has ventured to unfold his own rendering of the plan, either by way of condemning or ratifying the Southern method of giving it effect.

The Democratic plan, then, is not only not "clear and well-settled," but it is not honest. It has two sides—one for the law-abiding North, the other for the law-defying malcontents of the South. It is conservative or revolutionary, according to the locality; the variableness of meaning being in itself an element of disturbance, which the business and industry of the country cannot afford to encounter.

The Republican plan, on the contrary, has but one meaning and one end. Its maintenance of work performed under the law, and of results realized in conformity with the settled principles of the party, is distinct and emphatic. Neither in regard to the principles or form of reconstruction is there the shadow of turning. What the party advocates in the North it upholds in the South. And the whole tendency of its efforts is to secure the just and permanent peace which is the great need of the nation.

Removal of Disabilities.

The action of the Alabama Legislature in removing, as fully as possible, political disabilities from citizens of that State, seems not to be appreciated by the disaffected Press. The Montgomery *Mail* acknowledges it in this style:

> "Let it be observed that the Radical Legislature has passed this bill simply because they knew that if it did not pass every disfranchised voter would spend his money and his time in overthrowing their power. As it is, they will gain nothing by it, for every one of this class will vote for Seymour and Blair, and damnation to the Radicals. They will not regard their relief as a matter of generosity, since, had it not been for these very fellows, there would have been no occasion for relief. The man who knocks us down and steals our money is not entitled to many thanks for letting us up and restoring the stolen goods, at sight of the coming avenger of the laws."

The bill in question restores the franchise to all who were deprived of it, and was introduced and passed avowedly to remove complaints of injustice, and to promote the restoration of good feeling throughout the State. It was carried by Republican votes, and should have been accepted by those whom it benefits as a measure at once wise and just. What, however, is the answer? Simply, that because Congress enacted the disabilities, no thanks are due to the Legislature for removing them!

In this way the Southern opponents of reconstruction have alienated sympathy, and rendered practical assistance impossible. Every overture, implying a more or less complete recognition of the results of the war, they have rejected. Every effort in their behalf, involving the exaction of terms of any kind, they have spurned. They insisted on returning to the Union on their own terms or on staying out. When brought in under the Reconstruction acts, they protested against disfranchisement. And now disfranchisement is removed, they are more insolent than ever. Nothing will satisfy them but allowing them to disfranchise everybody else. The display of such a temper is not likely to reconcile the country to the overthrow of reconstruction, or to win respect for those who are inconvenienced by its operation.

The Approaching Elections in England.

There has been a great deal said in the English Parliament, and a great deal written in English newspapers, about the startling and almost revolutionary results that were expected from the Electoral Reform bill of last year—Lord Derby's "leap in the dark," as he himself described it. A certain class of sanguine Liberals regarded its passage as the advent of a political millennium, while Tories of the old school, though they supported it doggedly, on the ground that the inevitable must be accepted, looked forward to the future as fraught with violent and perilous changes in the existing order of things. Parliament and the country were alike weary of the continued agitation on the subject, and the history of the bill, from its first origin in Mr. Disraeli's vague and nebulous resolutions up to its full development in the "Representation of the People act," was a long series of surprises. It was not until the close of a long and exciting session that people realized the real magnitude of the constitutional change which had been accomplished. But when the measure had once been placed in the statute book, everybody awoke suddenly to an appreciation of the gravity of the situation. Some expected one thing, some another, but all seemed agreed that great and portentous events were at hand.

It would of course be premature at the present time to form any estimate as to the composition or temper of the Parliament which will assemble at the close of the year at Westminster. But from the tenor of the election intelligence in the English papers, and the tone of the addresses issued by candidates to the constituencies which they aspire to represent, one would scarcely find any reason to suppose that anything had happened since the death of Lord Palmerston. Liberal candidates, it is true, give in their adhesion to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy with more or less cordiality, and Tory candidates denounce the proposed "spoliation" with more or less warmth, but it is scarcely denied that the prominence now given to the Irish Church question is far more due to the fact that Mr. Gladstone is in opposition than to any changes brought about by the Reform bill. For the rest, however, things are much the same as before. The same men solicit the suffrages of the householders in the old districts in much the same terms as those in which they addressed the "ten-pounders" in whom power was formerly vested. It may be through simple ignorance of who the new voters really are, and of what they want, but certain it is, that very little reference is made to them in the generality of published addresses and electioneering speeches. Even Mr. Gladstone, in his recent speech in Lancashire, did not say a word with regard to the special interests of the newly-enfranchised voters. It seems now to be everywhere assumed that they will fall into the beaten paths of the old established parties, and that beyond the mere numerical addition to the constituencies, little change will be effected in them. In cases where the same member is not returned for a county or borough constituency, the probability is that he will be succeeded by another of the same class and of much the same politics. The counties will continue to return aristocratic landowners, Liberal or Conservative according to the traditions of each district; the small boroughs will return much the same class, mingled with successful lawyers and millionaires, and the large towns will return great employers of manufacturing labor—just as they all do now. For the present, at least, it is clear that whatever alterations may be made in the *personnel* of the House of Commons, its members will be taken from the same classes that have hitherto furnished the country with legislators.

It is not, however, to be taken for granted that, because the approaching elections are likely to pass off without any striking manifestation of the power of the new electors, there has not been an important transfer of power under the Reform act. The power conferred upon the hundreds of thousands of newly-created voters may not be exercised at present, but it remains vested in them, even though latent for the time being. The only question now before the English people is that of the Irish Church, and that appeals more to Liberal sentiment and Tory prejudice than to the material interest of any class in England. The fate of the Ministry, indeed, is bound up with it, but in quiet times like the present, the mass of the people feel that the material prosperity of the country is just as safe with Mr. Disraeli in power as with Mr. Gladstone. The newly enfranchised working classes are just as likely as not to take sides upon the Irish Church question and upon that of Gladstone *versus* Disraeli in much the same proportion as the old voters did. It will not be until there arises some vital issue of foreign policy involving the possibility of war, or some great question of finance and taxation, that the real power of the "householders," as an united class, will be manifested. But when anything of the kind does come up for discussion there is little doubt that the Reform bill will turn out to have been no unimportant event in the history of Great Britain.

The Recusant Councilmen—An Explanation Necessary.

The easy manner in which the majority of the Board of Councilmen who defiantly disobeyed a peremptory *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court intend to avert the just punishment of their recusancy, is clearly foreshadowed by what occurred in connection with the matter before Judge Barnard yesterday. It is true that a tardy return was made to the attachment against the offenders for contempt of court by their appearance nominally as prisoners. But if any person is disposed from this fact to infer that the offended majesty of the law in this instance is to be fully vindicated, let him disabuse his mind by reading the proceedings in Court. It was found inexpedient yesterday to come to a final decision in the matter, in consequence of the absence of the counsel of the five members of the Board whose claim to seats was the cause of the litigation. Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, nevertheless, appearing for the prisoners, explained that his clients intended no contempt in refusing obedience to the mandate of the Court, and that they had simply acted by "mistake and inadvertence." Under these circumstances, he asked if it was to be understood that the recusants were purged of the contempt.

Judge Barnard was not willing to decide that question without hearing the opposing counsel, but, being satisfied that a public body like the Board of Councilmen would not wilfully place itself in antagonism to law, and that the default *was* the result of an "inadvertency and mistake," he should order the discharge of the prisoners from arrest, and to-day they could appear, either personally or by counsel, to have the matter of the contempt disposed of.

From these *penumbral dicta* it is certain, as we have intimated, that the Councilmen are to escape penalty for their offence. But we are on the tiptoe of curiosity to understand how the mistake or inadvertence which excuses them can have arisen. No pretence is made that the writ of *mandamus* was not properly served upon the Board. Proof that the service was correct is found in the wrathful and peremptory dismissal by the Councilmen of their chief clerk, who called the names of the five claimants to seats, in accordance with the direction of the writ. Neither can ignorance of the force of the mandate be set up in bar of punishment. Due enlightenment upon that point was given by the Corporation Counsel himself at the call of his clients, upon whom he strongly urged compliance with the process of the Court. These being the facts, how can the default be explained?

We confess our inability to understand in what way the Councilmen can escape punishment. The case against them as it now stands is too clear. If they are to go scot free it is due to the Bench, whose dignity has been contemned, to the public, whose sense of decency has been shocked, and to the cause of law and order, whose plainest principles have been violated, that we shall have the fullest and fairest explanation.

So much we have a right to demand from Judge Barnard, and no less can he afford to give without compromising still further the dignity of his office.

The Shooting at the Broadway Theatre.

A worse outrage than that which was perpetrated on Monday night at the Broadway Theatre could scarcely be imagined. For the purpose of serving an order of arrest upon one of the actors employed at that establishment, five able-bodied men, armed to the teeth, gained access to the theatre by overpowering the aged doorkeeper at the stage entrance, and having made a wild irruption behind the scenes while the performance was in progress, began to shoot promiscuously at everybody in sight of them.

Look at the affair in whatever light we choose, we can see nothing in it to palliate the conduct of these men. Even suppose that demonstrations were made on the part of the theatre employes to resist the trespass, as claimed by the Sheriff's deputies in their defence. If such were the case it was precisely what ought to have been done. These deputies were not in uniform, and if they wore badges it was not to be expected that the insignia of their office would be apparent in the confusion incident to their rude entrance upon the privacy of the theatre. With respect to the legal merits of the matter in dispute between Mr. Harkins, the actor, and Mr. Lloyd, the proprietor of the rival theatre, we have no comment to make at this time. Whatever the offence for which Mr. Harkins rendered himself liable to arrest, there certainly was no occasion to apprehend him at the very inopportune time which was selected. As far as we have been informed, he was present all the day at his usual places of resort, and might easily have been secured without any scandalous and murderous proceedings. To effect his apprehension in the manner attempted was a gross perversion of authority, and an unpardonable piece of disrespect to a quiet and respectable assemblage of citizens. It is a fortunate and surprising circumstance that the firing and confusion behind the scenes occasioned no panic in the audience. Every one knows how sensitive people are in a crowded theatre. A whisper of fire, a pale face turned quickly in fright, the fall of a flake from the ceiling, has more than once caused the alarm, and the scramble to the doors, and the crush in the lobbies, whose consequences have been maimed limbs and death. That none of these fatalities occurred is not owing to any considerateness on the part of the officers who used their revolvers so freely. Had not the audience been happily kept in ignorance of what was going on behind the scenes, we might have had to record a terrible panic, and the loss of many lives.

Labor Unions.

Organized efforts on the part of laboring men are to be considered in the same light as any other organized efforts, religious, political or social. Societies abound in these times. There is no such thing as isolation. The man who separates himself from the community in which he lives is "dead as a door-nail." The moment Christendom was born was the initiative moment of Christian society, and of human organizations founded upon Christian motives. These organizations are based upon the principle of harmony. Political economy grew out of this harmony. Society has thus come to be self-regulative. It is governed by no arbitrary rules. Neither the despotism of Government or the restraints of conventionality can prevail for any length of time. There is below all these a principle of harmony which works itself out in beneficent results in spite of any arbitrary restriction.

We submit this consideration to those coöperative associations which are now striving to upset and revolutionize all the laws of political economy which experience has taught us. These societies do not simply ask Government to regulate the hours of labor. They have ulterior aims. They propose to distract the political parties from the issue which divides them, by bringing into prominence the vexed questions between the capitalist and the laborer. With this view they will soon hold a grand convention in this City, where they propose to nominate their own candidates for President and Vice-President, and to announce a platform denouncing all the non-producing classes. Indeed, how far the movement may go, it is impossible to foresee. But it is plain enough to all intelligent observers that the schemes proposed can be productive of mischief only.

The operations of political economy will take care of themselves without the help of these coöperative associations or of Labor Union Conventions. The less that Government has to do with the objects proposed by these societies, the better. The great mission of human government is to see to it that justice is maintained, and that is the most democratic Government which interferes least with social and politico-economical relations. Government has just as much right to establish religions as it has to regulate the laws which shall obtain between the capitalist and the laborer.

The recent strike of the bricklayers has fully exposed the futility of the attempt of workmen to regulate by associated effort either their hours of labor or their wages. The employers, upon whom these bricklayers attempted to impose the most arbitrary conditions, have held their ground, and they are now masters of the situation. And why? Because they knew that the exactions imposed were arbitrary and unreasonable, and that they defied all the laws of political economy.

The fact is, that the laborer competes with the laborer, while the man who has accumulated capital by his industry and skill competes with other men who have obtained a similar position. Both laborers and capitalists are engaged in competition, and for each the result of this competition is decisive. No arbitrary condition can be allowed in this conflict in either case. There is a law of harmony which prevails throughout the region of political economy, and whosoever transgresses that law must be the loser.

MINOR TOPICS.

An extraordinary step was taken by Sheriff O'Brien yesterday, in addressing to the Magistrate at Jefferson Market Police Court a letter exculpatory of his deputies, who forced their way into the Broadway Theatre on Monday night, and shot two of the *attachés* of the theatre in an attempt to make an arrest. He says: "I consider myself the responsible person, and am prepared to stand the blame, if any, of the whole transaction." But what right has the Sheriff to address a letter of this kind to the Magistrate, while the accused parties are under arrest awaiting their trial? What right has he to attempt to interfere with the proceedings of the Court? Does he suppose that his statement of the case, rendered in this way, is to be taken as authoritative? In due time, he may be called as a witness, and put under oath, when he will have an opportunity to give his testimony; but, in the meantime, he will only prejudice his case in the public mind by volunteering to write letters about it to the Magistrate who is to conduct the trial. It was but natural that Justice Shandley should be amazed and indignant at the procedure.

Credit for exceeding good conduct during the strike must be given to the bricklayers. When we read the accounts of the horrid and fiendish barbarities perpetrated toward their fellow workmen and their employers by English mechanics when on a strike, we think the peacefulness generally displayed here on such occasions shows the superior intelligence and humanity of American workingmen. We believe that something over 2,000 men were originally involved in the bricklayers' strike; and the strike continued for two months; and yet there has been nothing like violent interference in any case with the bosses, or with the workmen who took the places of the strikers.

Wade Hampton is again threatening to bid farewell to his native State, and to say "Good night" to his native land. He threatened to leave for foreign parts at the time the Confederacy was subjugated; and now he threatens that, in case of the election of Grant, he will "pack up his household goods and seek a more congenial clime." It would be painful to have Massa Hampton leave us; but it is far more painful to have him always terrifying us by his threats to leave.

Capt. Cæsar Moreno, who wishes to sell to our Government his island, (location unknown,) says we treated him unjustly in a recent reference to his project. He says that his island (which he does not name) is his "by right of taking possession and settling in it;" that he has offered it to the honorable Mr. Seward upon terms which he does not reveal; that he will plant the glorious American flag upon it when Mr. Seward places a war vessel at his disposal, and that he is then to be paid the price agreed upon. Leaving out the folly of "buying a pig in a poke," we guess we don't want to buy his island anyhow. We have lately got possession of an island in the Pacific Ocean for nothing, which will serve us finely for a naval station; and we don't care about trading with King Thakombau, King Kamehameha, or Capt. Moreno.

A Schuetzenfest is now being held in Baltimore, and a Saengerfest will be opened on Monday at Pittsburg. For months past the Germans have been entertaining our American cities with a large number of these festivals of song and skill. The great Saengerfest of the year was that at Chicago, and the great Schuetzenfest that in this City; but to mention all the others that have been held in the cities of the North, West and South, would fill a column. In extending over the continent the love of music, and introducing among the people athletic games and exercises, the Germans are enlarging at once our moral and physical manhood.

We are glad to see the better condition and improved prospects of the Southern States. With good crops of grain and cotton, the people will not only secure the means of livelihood in abundance, but will obtain the means necessary for a general revival of business and prosperity. The worst evil and danger of the South now is from the old politicians, who are keeping the people excited and uneasy, and preventing the growth of that good feeling which is the basis of the public welfare.

The Pope is pushing on the fortifications of Rome with all possible expedition, and he has lately been receiving heavy armaments of siege guns from Toulon. His Holiness is fairly convinced that Europe is on the eve of a great war, and a few days since he took occasion to deplore the bloodshed that would attend it. At the same time, he believes that the result will be very advantageous to the Papacy and the temporal power. If it was allowable to doubt the accuracy of the Pope's judgment, we should discredit his opinion that the Papacy would be benefited by the next war. We suppose that France will be a party to the war; and we suppose that if hard pressed the Emperor will withdraw his Army of Occupation from Rome; and we suppose that then the Garibaldian Party of Action and the Italian Party would be likely to dispute the Pope's opinion on Monte Mario and the Aventine.

They have a new trouble in Chicago, from the appearance of an extraordinary association of men and women, who deem their great mission to be the formation of a new empire, to be governed by females, the headquarters of the association to be, of course, in Chicago. The grand female head of the movement, who has her headquarters in a mysterious sanctum, says that the new government is based upon the "interior power" of woman. "Woman," says she, "are perfect; they are the purest of God's creatures; they have an interior power that is calculated to set all things right." She says that the government already "numbers many thousand, and before long shall have the ascendency;" and the Chicago *Tribune* says there is scarcely a prominent Spiritualist in the city or the State who has not given his allegiance to this government, and the women have gone over almost in a body. One of the Chinese Ambassadors lately remarked that he was struck with the superiority of the women to the men in this country; and we should think, on the whole, the best thing for the male animal to do is to subside. He is a failure.

Wendell Phillips says the Republican Party has never been loyal to a single principle. From the commencement of the war to the present time, he says, "it has had but one purpose, *to save the nation*." We fancy no party could desire a better record than that. If Mr. Phillips had set out to compliment instead of abusing the Republican Party, he couldn't have done it better.

Says Mr. Pollard in his *Lost Cause Regained*, "It is notorious that the people of the South never understood exactly for what they were fighting, and that on this subject they received only the most confused instructions from their leaders." Before they suffer these same leaders to inveigle them into a "war of races," or an attempt to overthrow the Reconstruction acts, the people of the South would better demand plainer instructions from them. "Going it blind" in the way they did, according to Mr. Pollard, cost them pretty dear.

The Democrats of Maine have nominated for Congress a candidate (Dr. Garcelin) who says he "earnestly desires the success of impartial suffrage based upon reasonable educational qualifications, and applicable to the whole nation and to people of all races and colors." This was good doctrine once; but it is too late for it now. It is impossible to disfranchise the large number of Southern whites and blacks who would suffer under such a qualification.

Neither the London *Herald* nor the *Telegraph* need have any fear that the American people will take offence at the reception of Jeff. Davis in England. We would like, however, to have the *Alabama* claims settled.

A pretty young woman "with a profusion of ringlets" came before a London Magistrate a few days ago to make complaint of a man who had refused to carry out his promise to marry her. On examination by the Magistrate it appeared that the man who had jilted the ringletted maid was a "betting man," a "black man," a "married man." It would seem that husbands are very scarce in London.

The "liberal" Press laws which the French Emperor lately permitted his *Corps Legislatif* to enact, are quite as efficient as they need to be in providing for the suppression of obnoxious journals. Not only has Rochefort's *Lanterne* had its brilliant light extinguished, but another new journal, the *Electeur*, has lately been heavily fined, and its proprietor has again been called to appear at the bar of the "Sixth Chamber," to answer for some offence not specified. The editor of the *Figaro* has also been summoned to appear, and he says he has to spend a great part of his time at the "Sixth Chamber." The *Eclipse*, too, has got into trouble for publishing a caricature portrait inscribed with the initial "M. X.," which, not being intelligible to the censorship, caused a seizure by the Police. Napoleon makes an occasional show of loosening the reins, but he never allows the bit to be taken from the mouth of France.

Sir Henry Bulwer, who is a candidate for Parliament, in lately addressing the electors of his borough, said: "I am for the disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church, because if a Catholic minority were to impose on the Protestant majority of England a similar Church, we Protestants should regard it as the greatest injustice; and I know no better rule, in public or private life, than that of doing to others as you would wish others to do unto you." We believe that Mr. Adams, our late Minister to England, was the first prominent statesman to put forward in that country the startling doctrine that the "Golden Rule" was adapted to the conduct of national affairs and international affairs as well as to individual life. Were it accepted as authoritative in these relations, it would work a revolution in the administration of the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"FOUL PLAY" AT THE RIVAL THEATRES.

"Foul Play," which scarcely drew a paying house at one threatre, after its first week, is now drawing excellent audiences at two establishments. Here is another instance of those eccentric freaks which now and then possess the public; likewise another proof of the old saw, that "'tis an ill wind blows nobody any good." The tragic diversions of Monday evening have awakened an interest in the rival performances of "Foul Play," which its most sensational tableau could not arouse.

The removal of Mr. Harkins to the Broadway Theatre has been marked by other incidents than the visit of Sheriff's officers, and the flight of the leading actor to avoid arrest. He has omitted the very farcical "ineffect" of the sinking ship, which caused so much laughter when the piece was first produced at the New-York, and now skips the ship scenes of the orginal play altogether. This gives something more of compactness to the drama, but it also leaves the play bare of all mechanical sensations. The advantage of this would be better if the intellectual sensations were of a character to fill the gap. Nevertheless the action is quicker, and as the piece depends at present upon flesh and blood and brains for its success with the audience, its performance is less liable of failure than when the reliance was upon such unreliable auxiliaries as wooden slats and painted canvas. The cast of the play at the Broadway differs in no prominent part from the original distribution of characters at the other house. Mr. Whalley, from the Bowery theatres, sustains the part of *Wylie*, and Mr. J. H. Jack that of *Gen. Rolleston*. Both very excellent. The scenery has been hastily and rather slovenly gotten up.

"Foul Play" at the Broadway Theatre will be acted only during the present week. On Saturday there is to be a *matinée*.

The scene in "Foul Play" which has been omitted with so much advantage at the Broadway has been retained in the performances of the drama at the New-York with just as much advantage to the production at that establishment. Indeed, the ship-sinking scene, as now represented at the New-York Theatre, is the most thrilling feature of the whole entertainment. The ship act, as it may be called, is divided into three scenes, and after the very weak preliminary business of "Neptune's Visit," and the "Crossing the Line" dreariness, the picture is closed in; a scene of hurry and excitement in the cabin of the scuttled ship follows, and the whole stage is opened again, giving a view of the open ocean, with the large vessel slowly going lower and lower, and finally sinking out of sight under moving waters, while a struggle between *Penfold* and the drunken *Hudson* is going on upon the deck. The picture then is an empty ocean and a heavy sky. Not a soul is in view. The cry of *Helen* is heard, and one of the ship's boats, with its escaping crew, comes in sight, and *Penfold* is rescued as he rises to the surface. The illusion is really very good, and the tableau is earnestly redemanded. Mr. Harry Watkins is the author of the improvement, we believe. The company engaged to support the *dramatis personæ* at the New-York Theatre is much the best in the leading parts. Mr. Mortimer's forcible ways and sympathetic voice exert the proper influence in the role of *Penfold*, and Mrs. Watkins' long experience upon the stage is aptly used to make of the weak character of *Helen* a very determined and conventional heroine, who is much appreciated by her audience. Mr. Studley retains the role of *Wylie*, and continues to make it the best piece of melodramatic acting Broadway playgoers have enjoyed for some years. The little sketch of the envious ladies' maid, in which Miss Fisher made her return to the stage, is now sustained by Miss Lizzie Edwards.

The rumors about "injunction," which have been broadcast for some days, are without foundation. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Sefton, who have the interests of the English authors in care, are enjoying the rivalry, the fist-shakings and the fun, and quietly pocket $50 per night from both parties.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Lotta is in her third week at Wallack's Theatre, and "Firefly" still floats.

"Humpty Dumpty" is about to reach its two-hundredth representation at the Olympic.

The season at Wood's Museum is to be commenced on Monday next.

Miss Catherine Lucette and Capt. Morton Price appear this evening and to-morrow at the Brooklyn Atheneum. They offer a parlor dramatic and musical *soirée*.

OBITUARY.

Charles Loring Elliott.

American Art has sustained a severe loss in the death of Charles Loring Elliott, the distinguished portrait painter, who died last evening at Albany, from abscess on the brain. Mr. Elliott was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1812. His father, an architect by profession, removed to Syracuse in the childhood of his son, and placed him in the store of a country merchant. The occupation was altogether distasteful to young Elliott, who devoted all his leisure time to his favorite pursuits of drawing and painting, with the expectation of one day becoming a painter. His father, seeing that he was unfitted for a mercantile life, allowed him to study drawing and architecture, though chiefly with the view of making a practical architect of him. Elliott, soon tiring of this occupation, went to New-York and became a pupil of Trumbull, and subsequently of Quidor, a painter of fancy pieces, with whom he remained long enough to acquire a knowledge of the technicalities of his art. His chief employment for some time was copying prints in oils, and he afterward attempted portraits, though with no great success. Some of his youthful productions, however, evinced talent, and some oil-paintings by him representing scenes from Irving's and Paulding's works, attracted considerable attention. After about a year's residence in New-York he returned to the western part of the State, where he practiced his profession, more particularly portrait painting, for about ten years. Returning to New-York at the end of that period, he established himself there as a portrait painter, and has since been a resident of this City or its immediate neighborhood. His works consist almost exclusively of portraits, many of which are of eminent American citizens, and are remarkable for the fidelity of the likeness and their vigorous coloring. Since 1846 Mr. Elliott has been a member of the National Academy of Design.

THE INDIANS.

The Murder of Comstock, the Guide.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Tribune, Aug. 20.

Mr. Fisher, a resident of Hays City, who arrived here yesterday, gave us some particulars concerning the death of Comstock, the noted guide and interpreter, who was killed on Sunday night last, by Indians, west of Hays City. He and a companion came into Hays on Friday and stayed until Saturday, when they went to the camp of Black Kettle, a Cheyenne chief, who was camped on a stream about thirty miles from Hays. Soon after dark on Sunday evening scouts came into Black Kettle's camp, and gave information of the massacres on the Solomon and Republican. Comstock and his companion were ordered, immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, to leave the camp, which order was obeyed without delay. Four warriors and three boys accompanied them, and, after getting some distance from camp, ordered them to halt, raising their guns at the same instant and firing on them. Comstock fell dead—shot through the heart—and his companion fell to the ground wounded, but had the presence of mind not to move. The Indians rode up and looked at them, and supposing both were dead, rode away. As soon as they were gone the wounded man started for the railroad track, some twenty-five miles distant, and succeeded in reaching it, and, getting aboard the first train that passed, came into Hays, where he is at present.

Order by Gen. Sheridan.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 19, 1868.
[Extract.]

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Special Orders, Nos. 162.—6. In accordance with authority received from the Secretary of War, the commanding officer at Leavenworth Arsenal will issue to the Quartermaster-General, State of Kansas, 5,000 rounds of ammunition for Spencer carbines, 5,000 rounds of ammunition for Laynard carbines, 5,000 rounds of ammunition for Starr's carbines and 5,000 rounds of ammunition for Enfield rifles.

By command of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN.
Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adj't-General.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMBURG STEAMSHIP HAMMONIA.

The steamship *Hammonia*, which left Hamburg Aug. 12, and Southampton Aug. 14, arrived at this port yesterday.

The first execution within the prison walls, and in presence only of a limited number of spectators, in accordance with the new act of Parliament for the better regulation of capital punishment, took place Aug. 13, at Maidstone Jail, England. The culprit who suffered sentence was THOMAS WELLS, late a porter in the employ of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, who was left for death after the last assizes, for the murder of Mr. WALSH, the station master at Dover.

The WARD brothers have addressed a note to the editor of *Bell's Life in London*, proposing to row any four English boatmen a race of five or six miles for $5,000 a side, the race to take place in England or America, as shall be agreed upon.

The Pope has hit upon a fine plan to sober down his ever unruly Romans. In the year of the Council he intends to celebrate also the "Year of the Jubilees," (Anno Santo,) which on account of his "absence" in 1850 did not come to pass. This would be no joke. All "wordly amusements," such as theatres, concerts, balls, &c., would be entirely at an end during that whole year. We wonder how the Romans would like that?

The *Aussiger*, of Mayence, publishes a letter from a Pontifical Zouave, written in the name of nearly 300 Germans, his comrades, who have been arrested for attempting to desert their colors. The writer, alarmed at the prospect of from three to fifteen years in the galleys, endeavors to justify desertion by citing the lying promises which attracted the men. They were promised, by the agent, two premiums, amounting to 560 francs, and ten sous pay daily, instead of which they had no premium whatever, and got only three sous per diem, not to mention bad treatment, which made their position intolerable.

A letter from Rome contains the following: "By her marriage with the Marquis DE CAUX, Mlle. PATTI has become cousin to M. DE FALLOUX, the famous ultramontane champion, and to Mons. DE FALLOUX, the rector of the Apostolic Chancery, and one of our future Cardinals. The noble and charming *diva* is thus secured a place in Paradise where her nightingale notes will, I am sure, effect miracles. Mlle. PATTI passed a portion of her childhood in Rome, and the Marquis DE CAUX was for some time attached to the Embassy here, and left behind him pleasant souvenirs."

A St. Petersburg letter, in the *Nord*, says: "Moscow is suffering from drought as well as St. Petersburg; the woods in the neighborhood have also been visited by fires; and so much so that the streets of the city have for some days past been filled with smoke."

THADDEUS STEVENS.

British Estimate of the Character of the Deceased Statesman.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

America has lost one of her foremost men. In his seventy-sixth year, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS has been taken away from the scene of his labors. The announcement can take no one by surprise. Those who have seen Mr. STEVENS of late years have come away with the impression that they have seen a body kept alive only by the intense volition of a resolute will. The ruling principle of Mr. STEVENS' life may have shortened his days, yet it seemed at the last to have brought some compensation with itself; for the man who spent all his vital power in enforcing the objects he had at heart was apparently able by the same energy of determination to keep death at bay after he had grasped his victim. The spectacle of Mr. STEVENS in the Capitol thus became almost painfully impressive. His cavernous eyes and hollow cheeks told their tale. Unable to walk to the House of Representatives, he was equally unable to speak for more than a minute or two at a time when taken there. Yet he appeared day after day in his place, and up to the last attempted to direct the course of the debate by a brief sentence, in which he concentrated what he deemed the essence of the question. He spoke in this way on the very eve of adjournment last month; and he persisted earlier in the session in appearing at the bar of the Senate as one of the impeachers of Mr. JOHNSON, though he was compelled by sheer debility to abandon the attempt to read the long indictment he had prepared against the President.

If we search out the secret of Mr. STEVENS' life, we shall find its first explanation in *a passionate love of equality*. He held the principle of equality in the sense in which it was held by the Revolutionists of 1789, and he carried it out to its extremest deductions, without any regard to qualifying circumstances. It was this passion for equality which lay at the bottom of his last heresy. He had strongly espoused the proposal to pay off the holders of United States bonds in "greenbacks," although at the time the law which authorized their issue was under discussion, he had more than once explained, as Chairman of Ways and Means, that they would be redeemed only in gold. It would be difficult to discover a more violent case of tergiversation, but he saw that the salaried officers of the United States were paid in currency, the furnishers of supplies were paid in currency, and he held that the principle of equality required the claims of the public creditor to be discharged in the same medium. *In his fanatical adherence to a mistaken article of his creed he set aside consistency*, the observance of contracts, even the requirements of common honesty. The same principle explains a strange episode in his early career. He saw in the Freemasons a secret society whose members claimed a distinction from the rest of mankind, and he waged war upon a fraternity which offended him with a show of privilege. Add to this vehement pursuit of equality the facts that Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS was a right good hater and possessed indomitable self-reliance, and the analysis of his character is fairly complete. He was by birth a "Green Mountain boy," and in Vermont he imbibed such little education as he ever received; but in truth he never was, and probably never could have been a well-educated man. He was *too impatient in expression and too narrow in intelligence to receive lessons of moderation and comprehensiveness*. Whatever subject claimed his attention, he spoke out on it without doubt or hesitation, and as he never weighed his words, he was continually convicted of inconsistency. He was in this respect, as in many other traits of his character, like JOHN RANDOLPH among his own countrymen, and COBBETT among ourselves. All three hated their opponents with a fierce hatred, and it was a mere accident that RANDOLPH hated the Northern "doughfaces" with the same intensity that THADDEUS STEVENS hated the Southern planters and "mean whites" and that "Peter Porcupine" hated both. All three blurted out their opinions with the same self-confidence, and were curiously fond of dogmatizing on questions of trade and finance, although it is probable that no three men were ever more ignorant of economic doctrine. All three had the same mastery of sarcasm and invective, though in the case of each the gift was perpetually in danger of degenerating into mere abuse. To a man with such talents as THADDEUS STEVENS possessed, the outbreak of the civil war was an opportunity of attaining the greatest eminence. The war was waged against men whom he hated as those who set at naught, or rather reversed, the principle of equality, which was the cardinal article of his creed; while, on the other hand, it was conducted on the side of the North by politicians who did not adequately emphasize the issues involved in the contest. THADDEUS STEVENS flung himself into the war, animating the faint-hearted, deriding those who wavered between two opinions, and hurling denunciations of unlimited vengeance on the Secessionists. He acquired such influence as men who know their own minds and have *the unscrupulousness of the Jacobin temperament* acquire in times of revolution, and, had his self-control been greater, he might have directed the policy of the North. As it was, he anticipated the progress of events. In 1861 he was the first to offer a resolution proclaiming the freedom of all slaves who would aid in putting down the rebellion, but Congress was not prepared for what appeared to be an excitement to servile war, and the resolution was postponed. A little later he concocted the Indemnity bill to cover the usurpation of authority which Mr. LINCOLN had found necessary; and he was one of the most active supporters of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. The vehement downrightness of his nature has given him an advantage since the war closed similar to that he enjoyed while it was in progress. He has realized throughout what to neutral bystanders must seem an incontrovertible truth, that the States which seceded went out of the Union and their names became mere geographical expressions, and he has, therefore, been free to debate the terms upon which they should be reconstructed, while others have wasted their time and opportunity in endeavoring to support a theory that the Union was throughout the war unbroken and never ceased to include the seceding States. THADDEUS STEVENS has died before the work was completed, but the organization of the reconstructed States must long bear the impress of his mind.

It is, perhaps, true that the death of Mr. STEVENS at this juncture *will not be regarded in the United States as a public loss*. It is certain that in the conduct of the impeachment he *inflicted a grievous wound on his own party*. The financial dishonesty of which he had become the champion might have spread under his influence, but will languish when deprived of his countenance and constant support. But while denouncing it in the plainest terms we must do the memory of Mr. STEVENS justice of distinguishing between the motives which impelled him and Gen. BUTLER to adopt the same conclusions. We have already explained that Mr. STEVENS' advocacy of the repayment of the Five-twenty Bonds in currency was an instance of his fanatical devotion to a misconceived dogma. The adoption of the same policy by Gen. BUTLER, like all the other acts of the Ex-Governor of New-Orleans, betrays the chicanery of his profession. Mr. STEVENS was fanatical, self-willed, and most bitter in his animosities, but there *was neither meanness nor deceit in his nature*. And it must be remembered of him that he was almost the last of a class of Americans have left no followers. While everything conspires to efface the individuality of each member of the younger generations, and they resign themselves without resistance to the limits of discipline, Mr. STEVENS preserved his own opinions, and enforced his own will, yielding neither to "caucus" nor to "convention" when they violated the law of his own conscience.

THE TURF.

The Running Meeting at the Narragansett Park, Rhode Island—Brilliant Success of the Opening Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PARK,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Delightfully fine weather. A large and brilliantly fashionable attendance of the *élite* of Rhode Island, and magnificent racing signalized the inauguration of the Narragansett Park Association's running meeting to-day. This was the first systematic attempt to introduce the sports of the turf into New-England, and to Col. AMASA SPRAGUE, of Providence, R. I., is the honor due of having in so efficient and spirited a manner taken the initiative in the enterprise.

Possessing a track far superior for racing purposes to any other in the United States, and boasting of a grand stand unequaled in architectural beauty and in accommodation for spectators in the world, the Association of which Col. SPRAGUE is the President and controlling spirit, determined to inaugurate racing on their magnificent Course in a spirit of liberality alike worthy of it and themselves. They announced a programme of purses which, for richness and attractive variety, could scarcely be surpassed, and nobly have owners and trainers of race horses and the general public responded to the appeal made to them for coöperation, assistance, and patronage in establishing on a sound basis the pastimes of the turf in New-England.

On the Superintendent's grand stand to-day were visitors from the old Bay State, the green hills of Vermont and New-Hampshire; enterprising Connecticut and thriving Rhode Island sitting side by side with the enthusiastic lovers of the turf from Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, and the adjacent States of New-York and New-Jersey. The warm, hearty cheers that greeted the victory of *Climax*, a Massachusetts-owned horse, evinced the deep interest and pride that New-Englanders felt in having carried off the prize with an animal belonging to one of themselves. Every race was productive of intense but pleasureable excitement, and the opening day's sport was a brilliant success.

The judges were Messrs. O'FALLON, of St. Louis, TRAVERS and BABCOCK, of New-York; Mr. JAMES WATSON, starter; timers, Messrs. H. P. MCGRATH, of Kentucky, and J. WHALEY, of Cincinnati, while Mr. W. C. CONNER efficiently discharged the duties of Clerk of the Course in coöperation with Mr. GEO. H. SMITH, the Secretary of the Association.

THE FIRST RACE.

The following were the entries for the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $500 added; three-quarters of a mile.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, 2 years, by Mickey Free out of Spiletta.
A. Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, 2 years, by Citadel out of Babta.
J. H. Dowling's b. f. Nathalie, by Breckinridge, dam Morrissey's dam.
J. H. Dowling's ch. c. by Breckinridge, dam Ellen Bateman.
T. G. Moore's ch. c. by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G. by Brown Dick.
T. G. Moore's ch. f. by Daniel Boone, dam Lily Ward by Lexington.
The Annieswood stable's b. c. Canny Bairn, by Balrownie, dam Fanny Fern by Glencoe.
The Annieswood stable's b. c. Sapphire, by Balrownie, dam The Gloamin by Glencoe.
The Annieswood stable's b. f. Attraction, by Balrownie, dam Maud by Stockwell.
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Quickstep, by imported Australian, dam Grizette by imported Glencoe.
F. Morris' ch. c. by imported Eclipse out of Fidelity, by Glencoe.
F. Morris' b. c. by imported Eclipse out of Arlington Mare.
C. F. Elwes' br. c. Thunderbolt, by Thunder, dam Verge by Vandal.
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. The Nun, by Lexington, dam Novice.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Joke, by Star Davis, dam Katonah.
D. McDaniels' b. f. Bonnie Lass, by Balrownie out of Pasta.
D. McDaniels' b. f. by Oakland out of Leisure.

Capt. MOORE's ch. c. by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Maggie G.*, had been the favorite in the betting up to within an hour of starting, when he was found to be amiss and was withdrawn. This made MORRIS' colt a hot favorite, as it was known that he had run a remarkably fast trial the day before, running a mile in 1:48¼, in company with *Onward*, and the odds of one hundred to thirty were freely wagered on his winning. His only opponents were MCDANIELS' filly by *Oakland*, and that won the Saratoga Stakes, and Mr. SANFORD's b. f. *Joke*. After a capital start MORRIS' colt soon took the lead, opened a wide gap, and won easily by ten lengths in 1:17¼—the fastest time on record for three-quarters of a mile. SANFORD's b. f. was second, MCDANIELS' b. f. third. No more striking evidence of the superior character of the purse can be afforded than the extraordinary time made.

SECOND RACE.

The following were the entries for the Handicap $600, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, but only $10 if declared; second horse to receive $100 out of the stake; two miles. To name and close May 20, weights to be published June 20, and declarations on or before June 30. Winner of a handicap after publication of weights, 7 pounds extra.

A. Belmont's b. m. Maid of Honor, by Westminster, 4 years, 86 pounds.
J. Eckerson's ch. c. Metairie, 4 years, by Star Davis, dam Katonah by Voucher, 108 pounds.
J. Eckerson's g. h. Richmond, by Two Bits, dam Faith by Childe Harold, 104 pounds.
J. Eckerson's b. f. Flora McIvor, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner, 98 pounds.
J. H. Dowling's ch. h. King Alfred, 5 years, by Planet, dam Irona, 98 pounds.
J. H. Dowling's ch. m. Enchantress, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman by Glencoe, 86 pounds.
J. H. Dowling's br. g. Gerald, 4 years, by Mickey Free, dam Yorkshire, 88 pounds.
J. H. Dowling's b. g. Exile, 5 years, by Fright, dam by Hypocrite, 92 pounds.
J. H. Dowling's ch. f. Jewess, 3 years, by Breckenridge, dam Rebecca, 76 pounds.
A. W. Griswold's b. f. Lunar, 3 years, by imported Eclipse, dam Harmonica, 74 pounds.
T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, aged, 108 pounds.
T. G. Moore's gr. h. Stonewall Jackson, by Lightning, dam Edith by imp. Sovereign, 5 years, 112 pounds.
The Annieswood stable's b. h. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia by Glencoe, aged, 130 pounds.
The Annieswood stable's ch. h. Extra, by Endorser, dam Nantura by Brawner's Eclipse, 5 years, 114 pounds.
The Annieswood stable's ch. h. Dickens, by Australian, dam Alabama by Brown Dick, 4 years, 104 pounds.
R. B. Forbes' br. h. Climax, by Balrownie, dam Jewel by Arab, aged, 107 pounds.
D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., 3 years, by Planet out of Adelgisa, 82 pounds.
D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, 5 years, by Jeff Davis out of Nina, 90 pounds.
M. H. Sanford's blk. h. Virgil, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Yorkshire, 108 pounds.
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Northumberland, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Novice, 90 pounds.
M. H. Sanford's br. f. Lute, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, 78 pounds.

For this *Stonewall Jackson*, *Climax*, *Lute*, and *Sarah B.* started. In pools, *Stonewall* sold for $100; *Climax*, $40; the other two $5 each. *Lute* made the running with *Climax* in attendance for the first mile, run in 1:52, when *Climax*, whose rein had broken, his rider losing control over him, took the lead. On the backstretch *Stonewall* passed him, and $100 to $10 was laid on the gray horse winning. The jockey on *Climax* again got his horse under control, and passing *Stonewall* on the third quarter, he galloped home a winner by six lengths, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, which was as spirited coming back to scale. Time—2:38¾.

SUMMARY.

Climax one, *Stonewall Jackson* two, *Oakland Filly* three, *Lute* four. Time—2:38¾.

THE THIRD RACE.

This was the Providence Stake, for three-year olds; $50 each, p. p., and $300 added; a mile and a half; for which there were the following entries:

McConnell & Harness' ch. c. General Duke, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla by imp. Yorkshire.
McConnell & Harness' b. c. Vauxhall, by Lexington, dam Verona by imp. Yorkshire.
J. Eckerson's ch. c. by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter by imp. Glencoe.
J. Eckerson's b. f. Bonnie Braes, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta by Revenue.
Converse & Flagler's f. L'Etoile.
J. H. Dowling's b. f. Wild Jessie, 3 years, by Breckinridge, dam Morrissey's dam.
The Annieswood stable's b. c. Magnet, by Lexington, dam Maud by Stockwell.
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star by Kingston.
F. Morris' b. f. Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse out of Mollie Jackson.
F. Morris' ch. c. Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity by Revenue.
F. Morris' ch. f. Desolation, by imp. Eclipse out of Hennie Farrow.
Isaac W. Pennock's b. f. Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth by Traveler.
T. G. Bacon's br. f. Lost Cause, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze by imp. Albion.
T. G. Bacon's ch. f. Sweet Home, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Wagner.
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Australia, by imp. Australian, dam Undine by imp. Yorkshire.
J. H. Dowling's ch. f. Jewess, by Breckinridge, dam Rebecca by Glencoe, 3 years.
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Northumberland, by Lexington, dam Novice.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. La Polka, by Lexington, dam Dance.
M. H. Sanford's br. f. Lute, by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton.
E. Thompson's br. c. 3 years, by Ruric out of Daisy, by Cracker.
D. McDaniels' ch. f. by Brother of Frank Allen out of Jennie Rose.
D. McDaniels' b. f. Albuera, by Jeff Davis out of Ninette.

The race was run by *General Duke*, *L'Etoile*, *Lizzie Rogers*, br. c. by *Ruric*, and *La Polka*. The *Duke* sold for $400; *La Polka*, $180; the field, $30. A splendid race was witnessed between the favorite and *La Polka* for a mile, the latter leading half a length, but from this point the *Duke* drew away and won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

SUMMARY.

Gen. Duke	1
La Polka	2
Lizzie Rogers	3
Ruric c.	4
L'Etoile	5

Time—2:44.

THE FOURTH RACE.

This was a dash of a mile between Mr. CAMERON's b. g. *Birague* and Mr. D. E. HAUTVILLE's ch. m. *Content*, the former being the favorite at two to one. He made the running throughout, and won easily by four lengths.

SUMMARY.

Birague	1
Content	2

Time—1:56¾.

The pool betting on the great cup race to-morrow is as follows: *Fanny Cheatham* brings $100; *Onward*, $60; *Red Dick*, $25; *General Yorke*, $10.

TROTTING MATCH AGAINST TIME.

A match against time has just been made, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, of the Fashion Course, L. I., betting Mr. JAS. STEWART, of Boston, $2,000 to $1,000 that his horse, *John Stewart*, cannot trot twenty miles, wagon, in one hour, to come off Sept. 15, on the Fashion Course, L. I.

ROWING.

The McKiel-Raymond Race at Sing Sing—McKiel the Victor—The Three Miles Rowed in Twenty-one Minutes Thirty Seconds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

The rowing match made a short time ago between JARED RAYMOND, of Sing Sing, and JOHN MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, culminated here to-day. It will be remembered that two weeks since RAYMOND beat CHARLES WARD here in a five-mile dash, which result led to the race of to-day. This morning opened beautifully clear, the bosom of Old Hudson being as still and placid as possible. The rowing celebrities of the river commenced to arrive by cars and boats at an early hour, and established headquarters near the piers. JOSH. WARD lounged about carelessly, limpid and languid, talking MCKIEL, and willing to put a few greenbacks on him; his brother GIL. also doing a little conversation of his own on the same subject. TIM. DONOHUE, of Newburg, used his lungs on the side of MCKIEL, too, and vainly inquired for a little bet even up. The Sing Sing sports, however, would not talk even up, but, on the contrary, asked $100 to $70. RAYMOND sat in an arm-chair in the bar-room of the Nelson House, looking fresh and vigorous, saying never a word, but evidently listening intently to the "talk" about him, being interrupted occasionally with an invitation to "hist in a little suthin;" always, however, refusing. He had an interview with his backers last evening, and told them he had been offered $500 to throw the race, and had refused. His backers, slightly alarmed at this announcement, gave him a good-natured lecture on the subject, promising him if he won this race to buy him a $200 shell, and other aquatic property, and put him at once in the front rank of professional oarsmen; to all of which he replied: "Gentlemen, I shall go for victory this time, if I don't make a cent." MCKIEL had also been "seen." He, too, had been made a little offer of some hundreds to "put up a job on the boys," but it was no go. His argument was that his reputation as an oarsman had suffered somewhat of late, and that he was anxious now to redeem the past, and should go for victory, adding, "I think I can beat my man as easy as breaking sticks," and concluding with, "Here's the last fifteen dollars I've got with me; take it and bet that I win." This, then, was the situation at 10 o'clock this morning. "A square race and no favor" was the cry. When this match was made, Sing Sing talked odds loudly on RAYMOND, but this morning, before dinner, everything was dull and glum. In vain did Newburg, Cornwall and Cold Spring taunt their Sing Sing neighbors with "Why don't you offer the odds you did a week ago?" Sing Sing replied not, but looked wise and speculative. Hundreds of dollars lay dormant in the capacious pockets of the "up river boys," no RAYMOND talk demanding their exit therefrom.

After dinner the crowd commenced to assemble, and once more attempts were made by the boys to get their money, but this time with success, the betting being even. At 2 P. M. the managers of the affair looked about for judges and referee, and after a little difficulty those necessary accompaniments to a boat-race were selected, and a start was made to locate the stake-boats. This accomplished, the piers became at once the centre of attraction. On the river numerous small boats were gliding about filled with men, women and children, while sprightly yachts whisked about nervously. At 2:20 P. M. the men were called on to appear. MCKIEL shot out from the shore above the steamboat dock first, attired in white drawers, close fitting white shirt and white head-handkerchief. RAYMOND followed in white drawers, pink shirt and white head-handkerchief. The race was one mile and a half south, turn stake-boat and return, for $100 a side. MCKIEL's boat was the *John Ogden*, built by GEO. ROAHR, of New-York, 17 feet 5 inches long and weighs 32 pounds. RAYMOND's boat is also 17 feet 5 inches in length, weighs 37 pounds, is named *Zig-Zag*, and was built by THOMAS FEARON, of Yonkers. When the men rowed up to the judges' boat, RAYMOND was informed that he had won the choice of position, and thereupon took the inside, next to the judges' boat, MCKIEL getting in line about twenty feet to the eastward. HENRY WARD, judge for MCKIEL, then rose in his seat to give the word. At this time the greatest interest was manifested. The piers and hills in the vicinity were filled with human beings—all eyes intent on the rowers; while at intervals came wafted from the steamboat dock, "I'll bet $100 even MCKIEL wins the race." In due time WARD, eyeing the contestants closely, exclaimed, "Are you ready?" Both men instantly bent over ready for the spring, when "Go" was given, and away they shot evenly. A close observer might have noticed that MCKIEL did not dash away with very great rapidity till he reached the steamboat pier, when, amid wild shouts, he redoubled his stroke, and before reaching the Prison dock, passed to the lead. From there down he gained just a little, turning the stake-boat about three lengths in advance of his adversary. When both got around, and were nicely headed to the northward, RAYMOND made a lively spurt to close the gap, but without success. On went MCKIEL, pulling splendidly till the steamboat dock was again reached, when RAYMOND made still another spurt, but again without success. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. MCKIEL then made a magnificent burst, and darted home, three lengths the winner, in the unprecedented time of 21:30.

Wild yells greeted him when he got out of his boat—Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring and Poughkeepsie sports going almost crazy over the victory. Great stress is laid upon the time made, as MCKIEL beat his own private time of 22:20, made two or three days ago. JOSH. WARD thinks MCKIEL can beat to-day's time in a shell-boat.

Gen. Rosecrans' Letter of Acceptance.

The following is Gen. ROSECRANS' letter to the Acting Secretary of State (Mr. SEWARD being out of town) accepting the Mexican mission:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1868.

To W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State:

SIR: Your favor of the 31st ult., informing me of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, and transmitting my commission is received. Considering that this unsought honor comes with the general approbation of the Press and people, without distinction of party, to one whose sympathies with Democratic-Republican, representative government are so well known, and whose long cherished friendship for the Mexican nation and people has been so publicly and frequently expressed, and assured that these views accord with those of our Government and people, in view of the possible good that may result against my personal wishes, I deem it my duty to accept this difficult, delicate and responsible mission. Inclosed is the required oath, duly authenticated. I shall be prepared to proceed to my post as soon as the yellow fever shall have so far abated at Vera Cruz as to make it prudent for me to leave my family there *en route* for the capital—say about the 1st day of October proximo.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
W. S. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The new State Government of North Carolina has succeeded in negotiating a loan of $100,000 at 6 per cent. interest. Five times that amount was offered on the same terms. This is the first loan obtained by any of the reconstructed Southern States at ordinary rates of interest.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

A private letter from a prominent Northerner in business in the South gives a discouraging view of political affairs in that section. It says a September session of Congress will be the salvation of these States for GRANT. If it is not held, these fellows ("rebels") will ride right over everybody that is disposed to be Radical, particularly the blacks, and the South will go for SEYMOUR and war. Hon. JASPER BLACKBURN, of Louisiana, writes from New-Orleans that political affairs in that section are badly mixed. He says: "I honestly believe GRANT will be elected, but not down South. The pressure of the free and enlightened North will have to do it, and I hope and know it will."

INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

There are many startling rumors afloat regarding frauds in the Internal Revenue Bureau, in which it is alleged several prominent officials are interested. Statements regarding them have been laid before the President and Secretary MCCULLOCH, and they are now being investigated. As yet it is impossible to obtain any correct information in the premises, and until the matter is thoroughly sifted it is hardly probable that the particulars will be made public. The friends of the implicated parties insist that the charges, whatever they may be, are groundless, and have been prepared for political effect. It is certain, however, that they are serious enough to attract the attention of the President, and that several officers of the Treasury Department have gone to New-York for the purpose of examining into the matter.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.

The following store-keepers of the Internal Revenue Office were appointed: For Cincinnati, Ohio, C. F. Lake, Francis Leisck, Jas. A. Herne and William Duffy. John B. Jones was appointed for Sciota County, Ohio.

The following gaugers were also appointed: James Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. R. Bloom, Twelfth Pennsylvania District; Theo. C. Williams, Eighth New-York District; Howard Dunlevy, Third Ohio District; Henry Koelker, Fourth Maryland District; Wm. S. McColm, Eleventh Ohio District; Wm. N. Dauks, First Illinois District; Ely S. Prime, Third Maryland District.

The President has appointed John E. Smith, Collector of Customs at Wiscasset, Me.; also, Henry J. Goss, Collector of Customs at St. Augustine, Fla., *vice* E. K. Foster, resigned.

THE VENEZUELA COASTING TRADE.

Information has been received at the Department of State announcing officially the opening of the coasting trade of Venezuela to all foreign flags for six months from the 16th of July.

SITKA A PORT OF ENTRY.

The following Executive order was issued to-day:

Under and in pursuance of the authority vested in the President of the United States by the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved on the 27th day of July, 1868, entitled "An Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," the port of Sitka, in said Territory, is hereby constituted and established as the port of entry for the collection district of Alaska, provided for by said act; and under and in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the fourth section of said act, the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition and distilled spirits into and within the said territory, or any portion thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is entirely prohibited, under the pains and penalties specified in said last-named section; provided, however, that under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe in accordance with law, such articles may in limited quantities be shipped coastwise from the United States ports on the Pacific coast to said port of Sitka, and to that port only in said Territory, on the shippers giving to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment, bonds in which it shall be conditioned that articles will, on their arrival at Sitka, be delivered to the Collector of Customs or the person there acting as such, to remain in his possession and under his control until sold or disposed of to such persons as the military or chief authority in said Territory may specially designate in permits for that purpose, signed by himself or a subordinate duly authorized by him.

Done at the City of Washington, this 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from United States Treasurer Spinner—Payment of the National Indebtedness—The National Banks.

The following correspondence has recently taken place between a citizen of Boston and Hon. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States:

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1868.

Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States:

I have read with great care a recent debate in Congress upon the funding of the debt of the United States. From the general tenor of this debate I should infer that there were no obligations of the United States of any magnitude, outstanding, of which the holders are entitled to demand payment. I also infer that the Treasury is encumbered with a large amount of gold, which I suppose is in the form of dollars, and which it is desirable for the United States to disburse in a proper manner. I inclose a note of the United States which reads as follows: "The United States promise to pay to the bearer Ten Dollars. Washington, March 10, 1862." This note forms a portion of the debt of the United States, represented by what are called greenbacks. The amount of the debt represented by these notes is $356,000,000. If I understand the tenor of the promise, these notes are all *due on demand*, and are payable in dollars. The only dollar known in law or in fact, with which this note can be paid, is the coin established by law as the dollar of the United States. I now demand payment of the inclosed note in gold dollars, according to the promise thereof, which is certified by your signature. Yours, respectfully.

* *

REPLY OF MR. SPINNER.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. reached me several days since. Ill health and a pressure of official business prevented an earlier answer. My office is simply executive; I have no power save to carry out the mandates of law as passed by Congress. By the acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1863, the note on which you demand "payment in gold" is made a "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest upon bonds." In the absence of judicial decisions against the constitutionality of these laws, I am constrained to obey them in their letter and spirit. Your demand for "payment in gold" is therefore refused.

Now, as the giving of one irredeemable obligation for another, as has been proposed for the redemption of the public debt, is no payment at all, I herewith return you the same note that you sent me; thus preferring to admit the present unwillingness or inability of the Government to pay, to the miserable subterfuge of tendering you other irredeemable paper in exchange for that which you present me for payment. This unhappy condition of monetary affairs was perhaps unavoidable when it was adopted, and for several years after. It was brought about, as everybody knows, by the imperative necessities of the Government, at a time of great public peril, in order to save the life of the nation when attacked by the worst of men for the most hellish of purposes.

For a time after the putting down of the rebellion it was believed that the Government was unable to resume the payment of its obligations. If this was true in the past, it is certainly not so now. The short time securities of the Government have now nearly all been redeemed, by payment in money, or converted into bonds payable at its option after five and within twenty years from the dates of their respective issues. What remains will, within the next two months, be so paid or converted, or will lose its right to be converted or to draw interest. After that I can see no reason why the Government, so far as itself is concerned, might not almost immediately resume specie payments.

It is much to be regretted that the subject of the manner of payment of the five-twenty bonds was ever agitated by those who are in favor of preserving the credit of the Government untarnished. If it had been permitted to remain at rest until specie payments had been resumed, there would have been nothing to discuss save the naked propositions of honest payment or faithless repudiation.

When the Government shall have honestly resumed the payment of all its obligations in coin, there is scarce a doubt that its credit will become so firmly fixed that it will find no difficulty in obtaining loans, both at home and abroad, to enable it to consolidate its whole debt, at a rate not to exceed four per cent. per annum.

The National Banks are the creations of the Government, and they live by its sufferance. There have been granted them great privileges and valuable franchises. It would, therefore, seem to be right and reasonable that they should be made to assist the Government in the funding and ultimate payment of the public debt.

The present banking system might be made *free to all* that would conform to the requirements of the law. This would be perfectly safe if the Government should gradually withdraw its circulating notes and compel all the banks, in addition to the securities now lodged in the Treasury, to keep a certain specified amount in coin, in proportion to the circulation of each bank respectively, in the custody of some *public officer*, at the commercial centre of the country for the sole purpose of redeeming their circulating notes at par. The interest on the stocks left with the Treasurer to insure the redemption of their circulating notes might be retained for this purpose until it reached the required amount. Redemption of their circulating notes by banks at their own counters is of no practical utility; they might, therefore, safely be released from this liability.

New banks should receive no circulating notes from the Comptroller of the Currency, except for a *four* per cent. stock of the United States; and all existing banks should, within a specified time, be required to substitute a like stock for the stocks now on deposit with the Treasurer to secure the redemption of their circulating notes. The avidity with which the whole first authorized issue of the United States three per cent. certificates was taken by these banks, and their clamor, which induced Congress to authorize another issue, which is being taken up as fast as it can be prepared, would seem to indicate that it would be no hardship for these banks to hold a four per cent. stock; especially, as Government stocks in their hands, to the amount of their capitals, are now by law exempt from the payment of duty on "capital stock" levied on them, in lieu of all other taxes.

Should Government agencies at the same time be established in Amsterdam, Frankfort, London and Paris, for the negotiation of such a four per cent. loan, and the payment of the interest thereon quarterly at either of the places named respectively, or at either of the offices in this country where it is now payable, at the option of the holder of the stock; it is believed enough would be taken to redeem not only the six per cent. five-twenties now held in Europe, but much of that stock which is now held at home. These stocks should of course have long terms to run to maturity, giving them somewhat the character of annuities, and might be known as "*American Consols*." All this new stock should be convertible from a coupon to a registered, and from a registered to a coupon stock, at any time, at the owner's option.

With these two arrangements completed, one-half of the present public debt would be disposed of at a rate of interest one-third less than that now paid. After that the Government would have little difficulty in placing the remainder on the same terms at home. This could be done by commencing redemptions in the order of the issues of the various stocks by payment in money. Every dollar received on the sale of the new four per cents would redeem a dollar of the old six per cent. stock. Such new stock should, however, be exempt from every kind of taxation whatever by the General Government, or by States, municipalities or corporations. Such a provision would not only make the stocks more desirable and readily taken, but it is necessary to the very existence of the Government itself. Any Government that taxes its own stocks is a repudiator to the extent of such taxation. If it permits States or municipalities to tax it, the Government would always be at the mercy of the States and municipalities; for they might at any time tax it to such an extent as to virtually tax it out of existence, and thus, forever after, prevent the Government from negotiating loans, however much they might be needed for its own preservation. Once grant to the States the power to tax United States stocks, secession will have an easier road to disunion and separation than any that could be opened by an armed rebellion.

Many of the men who, during the rebellion, invested their all in the present six per cent. stocks to save the country from dissolution, would, from motives of patriotism, if not from pecuniary considerations, be willing to exchange such stocks now held by them for any new stock that would be reliable to them and satisfactory to the great body of the people.

I know, at least, one such, the earnings of whose whole life are now so invested, who would at any time, now or hereafter, under such circumstances and conditions, be glad to join others in making such an exchange. I doubt not Gen. BUTLER holds of these stocks, and I believe that he and his loyal friends, who hold his peculiar opinions in regard to the mode of redemption of the five-twenties, would be willing to make this exchange. First, because it would satisfy and quiet the public mind, and bring peace on this vexed question; and second, because it would be better for the holder than the mode proposed by him. It is believed that if resumption does not take place in a short time, it will be because the National Banks will not be prepared for it.

It may be said that the Government should do right and resume whenever it is able to do so, irrespective of the wishes or necessities of the banks. Before coming to such a conclusion it should be remembered that the Government is the indorser of all the National Bank notes, and that it has taken its own bonds for its indemnity against loss by reason of its guarantee to the billholders of such banks. Should these banks fail, their notes must be redeemed at the Treasury at once, and that, too, whether the securities pledged for the purpose are sufficient or not. This being the case, it will be seen that the circulating notes of every National Bank that may fail, in consequence of premature resumption, or from any other cause, must be added to the outstanding matured liabilities of the United States. The Government, on such failures, in order to provide itself with means to redeem the notes of such broken banks, would be obliged to sell its own stocks held by itself in trust for them.

If many should fail there might be thrown upon the market such an amount of such stocks as might, for a time, at least, seriously impair its merchantable value. Perhaps the depreciation might, under such circumstances, reach a point so low that the avails from the sale of the securities in the hands of the Treasurer would not be sufficient to redeem the whole circulation of such defaulting banks. In that case the balance would become a direct charge upon the Treasury. Such failures might, and very probably would, throw serious obstacles in the way of any scheme for re-investing the present stocks; it might even cause another suspension, and thus prevent a stable and permanent resumption for years after.

It should be borne in mind that any feasible plan for an advantageous conversion and re-funding of all the Government liabilities into a single consolidated stock, bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, must be through an undoubting faith in a lasting resumption of specie payments, by the whole country, as a condition precedent.

These suggestions are addressed to you, because I have noticed that you have not only written on the subject of our finances, but that you have written well, and in the supposition that you may be inclined to continue the subject, I would most respectfully suggest the propriety of your devoting a chapter of advice to the National Banks. Many of these institutions were put in operation by new and inexperienced men, ignorant of the first principles of legitimate banking. They have never had their circulating notes returned to them for redemption. They have scarcely seen one of them since they first issued them. They hardly know what redemption means. In truth, they have come to look upon their promises to pay, as *assets* to be relied upon for use, instead of overdue *liabilities*. It is feared that, when resumption takes place, many of the banks under such managers, unless educated to a correct appreciation of their duties and dangers, will be forced to the wall, and compelled to go into liquidation. Your admirable essays, thus far, seem to have been intended mainly for the enlightenment of Congress, Government officials and the people. All of these, it is believed, will be right, long before the banks will be prepared for doing their share of the work that will be required to insure an early resumption of specie payments. Bring the banks into line, and my word for it, resumption will be a fact accomplished within a year.

The gallantry and heroic virtue of our soldiers and sailors have saved the country from the distracted condition of a Mexico. All should now unite in a firm resolve and fixed determination, that the public honor and faith shall be preserved untarnished, and that the nation shall be saved from sinking down to the stagnant prostration of a Spain. The military has done its part of the glorious work nobly, and deserves and will receive the nation's gratitude. If civilians desire that posterity should hold their names in grateful remembrance, they must finish honestly what was so splendidly achieved by those who bore arms in the struggle. The soldier's mission has gloriously ended. The civilian's duty is still before him. Fail to preserve the nation's unspotted faith, and no human ken can divine the distress, disaster and misery that will overwhelm our people. Be just and do the right, preserve the nation's good name, observe all obligations at home and abroad, and the country will enter upon a career of prosperity and happiness that will exceed anything that the world has ever seen.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.
To ———, Esq., Boston, Mass.

HAYTI.

The Revolution Drawing to a Close—Salnave Desperate—Capture of his Family.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The capture of Port-au-Prince appears now to be a question of a few days. The besieged are short of ammunition and cannot hold out much longer. For some time past SALNAVE appears to have anticipated his defeat and to have been growing daily more desperate and reckless. He has prohibited the sale of coffee to any one except his agents, or, in other words, he has been seizing all he could lay his hands upon. He has caused the Prussian Consul to be arrested, and offered a gross insult to the British Consul, who has demanded satisfaction, and threatened to cause the bombardment of the town by the British vessels *Favorita*, *Mullet* and *Phoque*, now in the port. He has also ordered the confiscation of the property of an American, (whose name I did not learn,) who has protested against the proceeding. SALNAVE appears to have been contemplating flight; his mother and brothers, also his Minister of War and baggage, were captured on the steamer *Silvain*, which fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

The whole of the southern portion of the country is for the revolution. The country people manifest much confidence in the leaders, and turn over to them their produce, taking bonds to be paid when the revolution is over.

During the last few days many persons from Leogane have been arrested and carried as prisoners to Port-au-Prince, and it is supposed that many of them will be shot. E. LAROCHE, long an intimate friend of SALNAVE, was arrested when making him a visit. This revolution is evidently drawing to a close, but how long it will be before another begins is another matter—probably not many months. It is currently reported here that an assault will be made upon Port-au-Prince on the 11th or 12th. At all events, the capture of the place within a week or two is regarded as certain.

MEXICO.

Insurrection in Vera Cruz—Movement of Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

The revolutionary movement in this State, under Col. PRIETO, has not as yet accomplished anything more than a considerable amount of plundering and stealing, but probably that was the main object. PRIETO is said to have gone to Jamapa to stir up the people, who appear to be slow in seconding his *pronunciamiento*. The population of Alvarado are reported to be under arms in anticipation of an attack from the revolutionists. At Paso del Macho and Paso de Ovejas the people are also said to be under arms and expecting a raid. On the 7th inst. Gen. BOCARDO, with his forces, reached Coscomatepec, where he was sent by the Governor of Vera Cruz to act against the insurgents.

The troops of Costepec, Tlacolulam and Tlapacoyan were to operate against the revolutionists in Aizalan, who were acting in concert with those in the State of Puebla.

From the interior there are various and conflicting rumors. The friends of the President represent the Government troops as successful everywhere. But it will require a stronger hand than that of JUAREZ to crush the hydra. The experience of half a century has proven clearly that until some foreign Power shall take them in hand, this mongrel and degraded race can never exist in any other condition than that of turmoil and bloodshed. I have heard many Mexicans express this opinion.

Moreno's Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 23d instant I find the following statement respecting my project to sell a certain island to the United States' Government, which is untrue and calculated to do me a great injustice:

"An Italian adventurer has for some time been trying to get a bearing from Secretary SEWARD, in order to ventilate a scheme for selling to this Government an island which he claims to have discovered somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. He wont tell anybody where his island is, but he has revealed the fact that it is of enormous value, and all the rest he will make known after he has been paid something like a million dollars for the information. The whole thing is so preposterous that we are surprised any paper should be deluded into speaking seriously about it—even in dull times."

You call me an Italian adventurer, and represent that I demand payment for the island before I place your Government in possession.

You are wrong in both statements. I am not an adventurer, nor do I ask any payment in advance. My offer to the honorable Mr. SEWARD is to place the island in possession of the United States, and to guarantee a friendly reception from the natives of the island. By friendly reception I mean a consent to take possession of it as a naval station, and the privilege of remaining there without molestation from the natives. The island has never been visited by the French, English or any other European nation, and is mine by right of taking possession and settling in it.

I propose when Mr. SEWARD places a United States war vessel at my disposal to go there, and plant there the glorious American flag, giving undisputed possession to your Government. When that is accomplished, and Mr. SEWARD sees I am not a mere adventurer, I am to be paid the amount agreed upon, which is not $1,000,000, as you represent in your paper.

You are wrong in stating that I have not told anybody where the island is. In a paper which I have presented to Mr. SEWARD the exact location is mentioned, and all the details are given.

Why you have misrepresented me so seriously I cannot understand. Without ever having seen me, and without knowing anything against me, you publicly brand me as an adventurer, seeking to swindle your Government out of $1,000,000. Such treatment of a stranger seems unworthy of the editor of a great American newspaper. I hope you will be just enough to publish this answer to your ungenerous article.

Respectfully yours,
CESAR MORENO, Capitano Moritimo.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Deliciously Refreshing in All Stages of Fever is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. It promotes perspiration, allays the thirst, greatly relieves the bowels, subdues the violent arterial action, calms the nerves and superinduces sleep when opiates are useless. Sold by all Druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

STRYKER—TIBBITS.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at Grace Church, White Plains, by Rev. A. P. Stryker, Rev. P. W. STRYKER to MARGARET, youngest daughter of H. W. Tibbits.

DIED.

BANGS.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 23, AMELIA F., wife of Francis N. Bangs, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the house at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 26. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery by special boat from Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting for the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

BANKS.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 23, CHARLOTTE LENOX, infant daughter of James L. and Isabella M. Banks, of New-York.

Funeral service at Darien on Wednesday, at 11½ o'clock.

BUMSTEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 24, J. F. BUMSTEAD, of Boston, aged 73 years.

CLARK.—At South Egremont, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, Mr. SAMUEL CLARK, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DILKS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 24, JOSEPH C. DILKS, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, George W. Dilks, No. 118 Macdougal-st., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

HILL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 25, ROWLAND HILL, in his 72d year.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, James R. Hill, at No. 194 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOFFMIRE.—At West Point, on Sunday, Aug. 23, of disease of the heart, EDWARD HOFFMIRE, aged 36 years, son of the late Edward M. Hoffmire, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, John M. Hoffmire, No. 162 Waverley-place, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

IRVING.—At Sunnyside, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday night, Aug. 22, EBENEZER IRVING, in the 93d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 26, at 12:30 P. M., at Christ Church, Tarrytown. Train for Tarrytown from 30th-st. at 11:30 A. M., returning at 1:57; and steamboat *Antelope* from Harrison-st. for Tarrytown at 8 A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

JOHNSON.—On Monday evening, Aug. 24, after a protracted illness, Mrs. ELIZA JOHNSON, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, Joseph H. and David Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 106 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock.

MARTIN.—At the residence of her grand parents, Mansfield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 20, VIOLETTA, only daughter of Eli and Mary C. Martin, of New-York, aged 6 months and 10 days.

MCKIM.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, in the 20th year of his age, on the passage from Havre to New-York, AUGUSTUS, third son of Haslett and Sally Birckhead McKim, all formerly of Baltimore.

The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

NUNNS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 24, CAROLINE L., wife of John F. Nunns.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PECK.—At Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, SARAH, widow of the late Nathan Peck, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, JASON ROGERS, in his 51st year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, PAUL, son of Theodore and Elizabeth R. Tilton, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, at 9 o'clock, at No. 136 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WARREN.—On Monday, Aug. 24, HATTIE, second daughter of Henry and Kate M. A. Warren, aged 6 years, 4 months and 7 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL—[No. 231.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Morton-street, North River, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868. Must have been in the water about ten months. Entirely too decomposed for description. The only article of covering found on the body was a pair of blue woolen stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 232.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at corner Barclay and West streets, by Officer John McDonald, of the Third Precinct, Saturday, Aug. 22, at 5:30 A. M., aged about thirty-three years, slim built, sandy hair, blue eyes, good teeth, spare face, sandy moustache. Dressed as follows: White shirt, straw hat, two dark cloth coats, light-colored vest, striped pants, shoes, dark socks. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
JOSEPH CUSHMAN, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 229.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 29 East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, light hair, good teeth, full face; in the water about a week. Body removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: Black silk waist, white muslin skirt, white stockings.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 230.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 20 East River, aged about forty years, medium built, light brown hair, good teeth, spare face, height about five feet two inches; appeared to have been in the water about twelve hours. Dressed as follows: Black silk basque, black grenadine dress, black gaiter boots. Found on the person the following articles: Leather pocketbook, with some small change.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1867, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

OVER-EXERTION, EITHER OF BODY OR mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic, like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK brown; instantaneous; natural; durable; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 266 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX BOYS IN BLUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE for the City of New-York, will be held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock. A prompt and full attendance is requested.

Major W. BULLARD, Chairman.
Capt. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, } Secretaries.
Capt. THOS. CUMMINGS, }
The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.
Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI, Chairman.
Paymaster M. W. BLAKE, U. S. A., } Secretaries.
Capt. CHAS. S. STRONG, }

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Coupon, 1881	113	113¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	107	107¼
5-20 Reg., '62	107¾	.....	5-20 Coupon, '68	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	113	.....	10-40 Registered	103	.....
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	108¾	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	144⅞	145
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	107⅜	107⅝	U. S. Cur. Pacfs.	100⅜	102

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.
T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.
NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO.	S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT.	W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.	GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company Payable May 1, 1898.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States Income tax, on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 888, 440, 450, 382, 338, 43, and 185, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 109 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give special attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Collections.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
AUG. 21, 1868.
Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due Sept. 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1868, ON the Bonds of the Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue, (except those on which payment has been stopped, a list of which may be seen at our office,) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, Aug. 27, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000. CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868	70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Sept. 5, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Sept. 16, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE

WM. P. WARD and JOHN F. HENRY have this day retired from the firm of DEMAS BARNES & CO., by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be continued as usual.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1868. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK,
PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. *ELISEE CHARLIER*, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable school.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.
Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 16. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, No. 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 18.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Department by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 48th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.
T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITTLE Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23.
Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

UNION HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing, will give instructions two hours per day, in return for board; would like the use of piano, if practicable. Or a position as resident governess, with moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Bedford Station, New-York.

A WIDOW LADY, WHO HAS EXPERIENCE in teaching children, wishes to engage for three or four hours during the Winter to teach English and the rudiments of French in a private family. Address D., Box No. 2,251 New-York Post Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the piano, French, Latin, Italian and English, desires a reëngagement in a school or family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
160 PLOTS AND VILLA SITES.
But 9 miles from City, on Erie Railroad.
ALSO,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
fronting Passaic River, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. Free Tickets, Maps, &c., of the Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.
SALE POSITIVE—RAIN OR SHINE.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY TO BE SOLD, as may be agreed upon, most beautifully situate at Bellerive, Switzerland, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva. Address, at Geneva, Mr. GINDROZ, Architect, Rue Bonnivard, No. 2; at Paris, to Messrs. JOHN ARTHUR & CO., Rue Castiglione, No. 10, and to Mr. CHARLOT, Notaire, Boulevart Sebastopol, No. 31.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, large tracts of timber and ore lands in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, State of New-York. Streams of water and roads running through portions of the property, and railroads about being constructed in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT PRINCETON, N.J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, furnished, a first-class residence, with modern improvements, pleasant grounds, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of Box No. 40 Princeton, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER FARM OF 70 ACRES, near the City, for sale or to exchange for City property, lots or mortgages. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.—

West 20th-st., 4-story English basement brick, with carpets, chandeliers, shades, cornices and two parlor mirrors	$13,000
22d-st., 3-story high-stoop brick	22,000
30th-st., 3-story high-stoop brick	18,500
55th-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	32,000
East 54th-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	20,000
Lexington-av., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	32,000
Madison-av., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	55,000
Fifth-av., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	85,000

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house and lot on 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with possession Nov. 1. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty in the 15th, in the City, on a corner, within 95 feet west of Broadway; size of ground, 50x105. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, a first-class residence in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn; house, French cottage style, built of brick and brown stone, on two lots of ground; one of the most pleasant locations in the City. For particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 66 South 5th-st., Williamsburg; eleven rooms; in complete order, and three minutes from all the ferries. Apply at 174 Henry-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON 45TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, four-story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, in perfect order, with immediate possession; also, houses on 35th and 36th streets, near Madison-av. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A house, with 14 rooms, with from 5 to 15 acres of land, on the finest part of the Hudson River, 60 miles from New-York; excellent water; no nuisances; possess on immediate.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE, CONsisting of parlor and basement floors, furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st September. Apply at No. 206 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 102 RYERSON-ST.; Philadelphia style; extension, with modern improvements; good neighborhood and order; adapted to the wants of a genteel family; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; ALL THE modern conveniences; fifty minutes from the City; $125 per month. Address M., Box No. 1,317 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear.
The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522, with basement and sub-cellars. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE No. 274 Front-st. Apply to E. TWEEDY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO PERsons at Tarrytown, can be had till October if desired; location and accommodations unsurpassed. Inquire of DIMOCK & WHITNEY, No. 17 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE or brick house between Lexington and 6th-av., above 19th-st., price from $17,000 to $20,000. Address M. C., No. 412 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York.

WANTED—A FULL-SIZED HIGH-STOOP house, on Madison-av., or good side streets between 34th and 40th sts., with possession by or before Oct. 1; price $45,000 to $60,000. E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 5th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, a floor of four or five rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address No. 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS, HOUSES, with immediate possession, in good locations, at from $30,000 to $50,000.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHAMPION BISSELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Herques & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. BOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN B. ROBINSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH POLLAK, of the City of Brooklyn, and County of Kings, and EMANUEL J. POLLAK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupt on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of July, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADDISON F. BOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAM H. COVERT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS M. COZZENS, of the City, and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY F. WALLING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, U. S. A., before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 692, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 694. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts: one May 20, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, on the 3d day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of HOWARD T. TRIPP, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.
au12-law3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of ABRAHAM ROSENBLUTH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN T. HACKET, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the County of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NILS PETER LARSEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Nils Peter Larsen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1868.
au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GORDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Gordon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 7th day of August, 1868.
au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL E. HULL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel E. Hull, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1868.
au12-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAURINSON WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Laurinson White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of August, 1868.
au19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. DE LOYNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George A. De Loynes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of August, 1868.
au26-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON WEINTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Simon Weinthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1868.
au19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TITUS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph H. Titus, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the United States District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868.
au12-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL DOODY, a bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael Doody, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who was adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee.
au26-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. TAYLOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. Taylor, of New-York, in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. DAVIS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Davis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. HOBBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Hobbs, who was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Aug. 3, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee.
au12-law3wW* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

NO. 1,073.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. SWAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Swain, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au12-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,643.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM S. STORRS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram S. Storrs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au19-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLATE
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting, [illegible] description of slate work made to order, and supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANUFACTURED and for sale, at the lowest prices, at the Works, 1,329 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Elegant designs in statuary marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description; this the cheapest, and it is impossible to [illegible]. Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant designs, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., at greatly reduced prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST in the City to purchase Marble Mantels are [illegible] latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels from [illegible].

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. F. E. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 29th and 30th sts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
EUROPA.....Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19
IOWA.....Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LE MARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP CHINA are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.....Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3 | TARIFA.....Sept. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERACRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M.; 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 23d, 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 24th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 24th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 25th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. R. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 3 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $1. Returning, will leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

YONKERS FERRY—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT—A SITUATION as House-keeper; competent of managing the household duties with confidence to her employer; no objection to assist with the chamber work or the care of children; has the best city reference. No. 12 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or willing to assist in chamberwork; understands the care of children thoroughly; is willing to go in the country or travel; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; wages no object in a respectable family; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY Protestant woman to nurse an infant; can take the entire charge of it from its birth; or would attend a delicate lady and see to her housekeeping. Can be seen for four days at No. 321 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, (lately landed,) who has lived in private families in Dublin, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Apply at No. 353 3d-av., corner 27th-st., over store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN who can be highly recommended a situation as seamstress and take charge of grown children; can cut and make children's clothes; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in the care of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation in a private family as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game; soups, pastry and bread; has good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 438 West 17th-st., for two days; City reference if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation in a small American family, to do general housework; good reference. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., rear, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a competent person; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 5 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW lady as matron in some institution in this City or the country. Address E. A. R., No. 184 South Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as general houseworker, in a small private family; City reference. No. 323 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a Protestant woman; or as plain cook and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS sales lady in a millinery store; best City reference. Apply immediately at No. 8 Watts-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS cook in a first-class family; can give the best of City reference. Call, this day, at 649 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has four years' City reference. Apply at No. 345 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, no incumbrance, a situation in some respectable family, the man as coachman and groom; his wife could do up-stairs work, or would occupy a cottage for a gentleman or room over a stable; they have the highest recommendations; no objection to City or country. Apply or address, for three days, No. 99 3d-av., corner 13th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and wife, having one child, with some gentleman, to take care of a country seat during Winter; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and understands all farming business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of City and country references. Call at No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, two in family; thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouse and grapery and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables; unexceptionable City reference. Apply or address C. H., at Wm. Elting & Co.'s store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant young man of pleasing address, who is highly recommended by last employers. Apply or direct to T. D., Messrs. Hegeman & Co., corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands it in all its branches; green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables; understands the care of a horse or cows; best of City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a thoroughly competent man, of temperate habits, and a professional driver; character from last employer satisfactory. Address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A situation as coachman, in either City or country; good reference. Call or address P. C., No. 30 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as gardener and farmer; can give the best of reference. Call or address W. W. LATE, Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man; has good City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN not afraid of work; is willing to do anything; good reference. Address WILLIAM, No. 124 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by a sober, steady, middle-aged man. Address G. T., No. 234 West 11th-st., in rear house.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN; ONE who has an acquaintance in the trade South, to travel for a staple article on commission; no objection to one traveling for others in the trade. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE FANCY HARDWARE business, a boy 15 years old; must reside with his parents. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 1,760.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. APPLY at No. 33 West 20th-st., to-morrow (27th) from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER wanted in a wool house. Address BROADWAY, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER WILL sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26,
At 10½ o'clock,
at the rooms of the Heliographic Engraving Company, No. 135 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire property of the above-mentioned Company, comprising five bank-note presses, pressing presses, ruling machines, crude and polished steel plates, large and small size; cameras and lenses, complete; 28 reams of superior plate paper, assorted sizes for steel-plate printers; gas and water fixtures and all other fixtures appertaining to a first-class engraving establishment. Sale peremptory. Catalogues can be had at Auctioneer's office, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
SIXTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton Coal, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, 50,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, Aug. 26, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, a large and general assortment of household and cabinet furniture, desks, fancy goods, paintings, &c. Also, second-hand furniture, bedding, &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. EDWARD BYLANDT, Auctioneer.
J. EDWARD BYLANDT, NO. 646 BROADWAY, will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 11 o'clock, horse, wagon and harness, to close a concern, suitable for express, grocer or general business.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 17, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.:
84 boxes French, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 9,200 pounds, more or less.
254 boxes American, uncooked, mixed vegetables, 35,400 pounds, more or less.
218 boxes American, cooked, mixed vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.
The French vegetables are in tin cases, of 55 pounds each; the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this Depot, and have been recently repacked in new, strong boxes—two cases in each box—and are in excellent shipping order.
Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order Comy-Gen. of Sub. U. S. A.
JAMES CURRY, 2d Lieut. 5th Art., A. C. S.

ADJOURNED COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The subscribers, commissioners appointed by Passaic County Orphan's Court to make partition of lands in said county, late of JAMES HINCHMAN, deceased, will sell the said lands at public auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the late homestead of deceased, three miles from Paterson, near the old Hamburg Turnpike road, in the Township of Wayne, in Passaic County, to the highest bidder. The lands consist of the following, to wit: 1. The homestead, with buildings, containing 116 25-100 acres. 2. A tract adjoining on the west, containing 89 36-100 acres. 3. A tract south of said turnpike and opposite second tract, containing 25 acres. 4. A tract south of and adjoining first tract, containing 10 70-100 acres. 5. A tract north of homestead, being a wood lot, containing 10 acres. 6. A wood lot east of fifth tract, containing 9 73-100 acres. Map may be seen at the office of B. GEROE, No. 44 West-st., Paterson, N. J.
BENJAMIN GEROE,
SAMUEL McCULLY,
URIAH J. VAN RIPER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from SEPT. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. R. H. BULL, Prest.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION AT MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
N. B.—MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS THIS day. New styles. Please call. Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons; Children's Hats. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 571 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following be established as an additional ordinance of this Board, pursuant to chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, and that the same be published in the manner required by law.

Resolved, That no cattle, swine, pigs or calves shall be driven through the streets or avenues of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or any of them, except between the hours of 8 in the evening and two hours after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall any sheep be there driven except between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening, and 12 o'clock noon of the next day, nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep be driven together; and they shall in the City of New-York, be so driven only through the following streets, that is to say, State, West, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, and Corlears streets, in their entire lengths; Battery-place, from West-street to State-street; Whitehall-street, from State-street to South Ferry; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, south of Fortieth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Fortieth-street; Thirteenth-avenue, from Eleventh-avenue to Little Twelfth-street; Little Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue; Goerck-street, from Third-street to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; and South-street, from Burling-slip to Corlears-street; Forty-second-street, in its entire length; Forty-fifth-street, from First to Second avenues; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues; the Transverse road, through Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street; Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to Astoria Ferry; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Eighth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street; Manhattan-street, its entire length; First, Second and Eleventh avenues, in their entire lengths, north of Fortieth-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Sixtieth-street to McComb's Dam Road; McComb's Dam Road, in its entire length; and Tenth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Sixtieth-street; nor shall any such cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves be allowed to pass upon or across any sidewalk, or to remain in the streets or avenues, except when being driven in accordance with this ordinance. But droves of cattle arriving in the City of New-York by cars or boats, may be driven from the place of unloading, being north of Thirty-ninth-street, to any existing cattle-yard, through the streets and avenues designated, without limit as to number, provided they are accompanied by not less than one attendant to every twenty head.

Resolved, That Ordinance No. 161, being the 161st section of the Code of Health Ordinances, be amended by adding next after the word "string" therein the following words, viz.:

"Nor shall any person at any time take or call into, or allow to be in any public street, place or ground, or into any place where persons may lawfully resort, anywhere in said District any cross or otherwise dangerous dog, unless such dog be so adequately muzzled or controlled as to endanger no one."

Resolved, That Section ninety-nine of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 99.—That every owner, lessee, tenant and occupant of any stall, stable or apartment in which any horse, cattle or swine or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate within the built-up portion of any city or village, shall cause said liquid and manure to be so frequently removed to some proper place as to prevent any offensive accumulation, and shall, at all times, keep or cause to be kept, such stalls, stables and apartments, and the drainage, yard and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly and wholesome condition, so that no offensive smell detrimental to health shall be allowed to escape therefrom; and when within three hundred feet of any occupied dwelling house, or of any manufactory where more than five persons are employed, the removal from the stable shall not be made, nor shall the manure or refuse from the stable be allowed to remain on any street or place near such stable, any time between 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. Every such stall, stable or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept shall have an underground and properly covered manure-vault, of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity, but the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are respectively authorized to issue permits, to be regularly reported to the Board, regulating such removal within said hours.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and in Clark-street, between Broome and Spring streets.
2. For paving with trap block Eighth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Washington and Liberty streets.
4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—
1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.
2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Cedar to Liberty-street; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.
4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.
6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 26, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.
WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
f26-law6mW*

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA.....as.....FIRE FLY.
LOTTA.....as.....FIRE FLY.
LOTTA.....as.....FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING AT 8.
1. March, "Turner Festival".....Hamm
2. Overture, "Mignon".....A. Thomas
3. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean".....Gung'l
4. Grand Fantasie, "Faust," (No. 2).....Gounod
5. Overture, "Stradella".....Flotow
6. Traeumerei.....Schumann
7. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz" / Polka, "Kreuzfidel" } Strauss
8. Fakeltanz.....Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
10. Quartette, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
11. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter".....Strauss
12. March.....grosse, "Rakoczy".....Berlioz
CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
BOUCICAULT AND READE'S
Dramatization of their own Romance,
FOUL PLAY, FOUL PLAY,
FOUL PLAY, FOUL PLAY,
With its new and
SPLENDID CAST OF CHARACTERS
AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
SINKING OF THE SHIP PROSERPINE
Nightly received with a
FUROR OF ENTHUSIASM,
And Pronounced the
MOST WONDERFUL DRAMATIC EFFECT
yet witnessed. The accomplished Actress and Vocalist Mrs. H. Watkins as Helen Rolleston; Mr. J. K. Mortimer, as Robert Penfold; J. B. Studley, as Jo. Wylie; E. L. Tilton, as Dawkins. FOUL PLAY MATINEE on SATURDAY. Box Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

POSTPONEMENT—KELLY & LEON'S.
MONDAY, AUG. 31.
CARD.—In order that the paint-work and decorations may be thoroughly dry, and every arrangement for the comfort of the audience be so complete as to leave nothing more to be desired in that respect, Messrs. KELLY & LEON respectfully announce that the NEW HALL will positively be inaugurated on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 31,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THE ONLY LEON'S
THE ONLY LEON'S
NEW SENSATION BARBER-BLU,
NEW SENSATION BARBER-BLU,
with all the Offenbach music.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
will be commenced in No. 45 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SINGLE AND MARRIED GENTLEMEN will find handsomely furnished rooms and board in a New-England family; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. Call at No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, also a hall room, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY in 19th-st., near Irving-place; front room and bedroom on second floor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; best references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choicest rooms to let, singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST TWELFTH-STREET, near 6th-av., nicely furnished rooms on second floor to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and front room, on second and third floors, to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A SUITE OF LARGE AIRY ROOMS TO let, with or without private table, at No. 18 East 17th-st.; also single rooms.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, for gentlemen or a small family. No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Private house; nicely furnished room and bedroom to let with board to gentleman and wife.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 235 WEST 30TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; reference required.

ROOMS MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY for the Autumn by addressing A. MEARNS, JR., West Point, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No 168 West 34th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A room, with board, to a gentleman, at $7; No. 260 West 11th-st.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Hemlock Timber," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, for the following specified hemlock timber and lumber, which must be delivered *on land* near the head of the West Pier at Oswego, as designated by the engineer in charge, so that it can be properly measured and inspected.
The sticks of timber must be sawed, of the best quality, straight, and of the *exact dimensions* specified, or they will not be accepted. The plank may be of the ordinary lengths.
One-eighth of the quantities named must be delivered before the 15th of October, 1868, and the balance before the 15th of May, 1869.
900 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long; 400 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 21 feet long; 36,000 feet board measure 3 inch plank.
Blank proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt.-Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.
Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.
JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, for the graduation and masonry of that portion of the SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD, in the State of Missouri, between the present terminus of Little Piney and a point fifty miles southwest of said terminus. The work to be contracted for by sections according to the plans of the Chief Engineer.
Work to be commenced forthwith, and payments to be made monthly in cash.
The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Proposals to be directed to ANDREW PEIRCE, JR., Managing Director at the office of the Company, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis, Missouri, where all profiles will be exhibited and information given by T. W. KISSOCK, Chief Engineer, or C. B. FISK, Vice-President. FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.
BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1868.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for dredging," will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868, for dredging at Ogdensburg, as specified in the last advertisement from this office, where full information and blank proposals can be obtained.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids made under this advertisement.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.
For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Twenty-fifth week of G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLOWN by the great Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
HUMPTY { FAIRY MARVELS, H. D.
INTREPID LEAPS, H. D.
UPROARIOUS FUN, H. D.
GREAT DANCING, H. D.
DUMPTY { FINE SKATING, H. D.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, H. D.
COMIC TRICKS. H. D.
The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALI.
A MATCHLESS LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
H. D. MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA.....as.....BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC.....as.....BARBE BLEUE
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE OF
OPERA BOUFFE,
presented every evening with the same
GREAT CAST,
SUPERB CHORUS,
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats secured at Schirmer's and Niblo's Garden.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
TWENTY EVENING AND FOUR MATINEE PERFORMANCES ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868.
REPERTOIRE.
QUEEN OF SCOTS, MARY STUART. SCHILLER.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, ELIZABETH. GIACOMETTI.
QUEEN OF FRANCE, MARIE ANTOINETTE. FANNING READ.
QUEEN OF SCOTLAND, LADY MACBETH. SHAKESPEARE.
QUEEN OF COLCHIS, MEDEA. LEGOUVE.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, CATHARINE. SHAKESPEARE.
QUEEN OF TRAGEDY, ADRIENNE. SCRIBE.
QUEEN OF COMEDY, PEG WOFFINGTON. CHAS. READ.
Supported by
Mr. J. N. TAYLOR and Mr. GEORGE BECKS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN ON MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock A. M. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Morning performances in the Lecture-room at 10½ A. M., when all the living phenomena will be exhibited. Siamese Twins, Baby Woman, Giant, Giantess, Dwarfs, Circassian Girls, &c., Automaton Leotard; and in the Saloons—Grand Aquaria, Statuary, Wax Figures, Mechanical Works of Art, Models of Cities and Buildings, and Curiosities from all parts of the world, forming the greatest attraction ever offered in any part of the universe in one collection. Afternoon performance at 2 o'clock, in Theatre.
Inaugural Address by P. T. BARNUM, Esq.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE,
IN TWO OF OFFENBACH'S PETITE OPERAS.
EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
supported by JAS. W. COLLIER, and company, in the new play, first time in New-York, entitled
LORLE.
Box office open on Thursday, Aug. 26, when places may be secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
W. A. MOORE.....Business Manager.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Dion Boucicault's Great Dramatic Romance of
FOUL PLAY,
With its splendid original cast, and gorgeous scenery and thrilling situations.
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
MRS. F. W. LANDER.....as.....ELIZABETH.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
MINSTRELSY—OPERA—FARCE—BURLESQUE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA, ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.
The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. DAN BRYANT as CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES. Great success of the roaring, side-splitting farce, THE LIVE INJIN.
BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
will be commenced in No. 45 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S FIRST NOVEL,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
will be commenced in No. 45 of the
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
to be issued WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

GEMS OF THE BARBE BLEUE.
Vocal—Boulotte's Song, "V'la Z'encor," 30c.; Blue Beard's Songs, "Ma Première femme est morte," and "Madame, ah! Madame," each 40c. For Piano—Potpourri, C. Wels, 75c.; Kiss Waltz, 50c.; Galop, 30c.; Redowa, 30c.; Lancers, 40c.; Quadrille, 40c.; March, 30c. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

B. B. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the finance report, elect officers and transact other business which may come up for action. The members are requested to attend.
Dr. S. WATERMAN, President.
S. J. CAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A.—SACRIFICE FOR CASH—A MAGNIFICENT rosewood, seven-octave, new scale pianoforte; double round, overstrung, agraffe treble, carved legs; guaranteed; cost $600, for $270. Apply at No. 26 4th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND SQUARE and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A SURE CURE WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, by Doctress ROSS, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain. Consultation free. She never fails.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.: his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 Chatham-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YARN, TWINE AND THREAD MANUFACTURERS.
TWINES, ALL KINDS, LINEN AND JUTE YARNS,
THREADS, HEMP,
FLAX,
FOR SALE BY A. H. HART, & CO.,
Store Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES, PILES.—THE CELEBRATED Spanish remedy for the piles that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens, for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.
DITCHETT.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(Continued from First Page.)

millions of people were turned that day, Mr. SEYMOUR, trembling with excitement and filled with fear, stood and pleaded for his character. It was a piteous sight. The poor man told of his promises; that when he had refused the use of his name he meant it, and that now his honor forbade it. Think of this, my hearers! He stood there and pleaded for his "honor." I believe he felt what he said, for to say that, under the circumstances, he was guilty of preconcerted treachery would be to say that by his side Judas Iscariot and JOHN WILKES BOOTH had lost the lustre of their infamy. When he had finished his appeal, he was boldly told that, after what had occurred, *his honor was now safe in the hands of the reactionists.* Ohio returned to the charge; *the rebels throughout the hall raised the same wild and savage yell with which Hampton and Forrest had so often charged the soldiers of the Union. It was too much for Mr. Seymour.* Braver men than he had quailed before that battle-cry; he hesitated, he yielded, then fled ignominiously from the scene. I know of but one incident in modern history comparable to this event—that of the present French Emperor, in the barrack-yard at Strasburg, in 1836, when, just at the point of success, his courage failed him, and the stern will of TALANDIER made him cower like a whipped hound. Says KINGLAKE: "One of the ornaments which the Prince wore was a sword; yet, without striking a blow, he allowed himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and all his other decorations." In a similar manner, overcome by his fears, HORATIO SEYMOUR permitted the reactionists to strip him of his "honor," and to make him do that which he would not do without its violation, as he himself confessed. All was now over. The demoralization of the progressionists was complete, and the rebels had it their own way. Hence, an unpardoned rebel soldier could rise to his feet and propose the name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., the very prince of revolutionists, as the Vice-President of the nation this same rebel had fought to destroy. Rebels again triumphed; the deed was done, and when the Convention adjourned, the happiest men in New-York City were Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON, Gen. WADE HAMPTON and Gen. N. B. FORREST; and they had good reason to be so, for in the heart of the great North they had achieved the greatest political victory of the present generation, and had done their work wisely and well. Thus, through the cowardice of one poor, weak man, perished the fairest and most auspicious movement in behalf liberty and progress that this country has witnessed since the old bell of Independence Hall proclaimed the birth of our nationality.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE LOST.

MR. CHASE's nomination would have been accepted by the entire country as a surrender of the rebellion, and all the ideas that animated it. He would have carried with him half a million of Republican voters, and his name would at once have been an irreversible guarantee of success. The nation then would not have been divided on the old issues of the rebellion, and the question would not have been one of peace or war, as it is now. The only contest would have been one between the two great parties, both liberal and progressive, one led by the great soldier, and the other by the great jurist. The results of one short political campaign would have been as fruitful of good as a quarter century of ordinary progress. Peace would have reigned supreme, for the people would have felt that whether CHASE or Gen. GRANT was elected, in either event the laws passed by their representatives would be executed by a true and tried friend of the Union, who, in Cabinet or field, has sustained the liberties of our land when assailed by traitors' hands. I now turn with pleasure from Mr. SEYMOUR to Gen. BLAIR, for "Oh! the blood more stirs to rouse a lion than to start a hare."

(The speaker here reviewed the record of Gen. BLAIR, and dwelt upon the revolutionary policy that he had proclaimed. He then continued.)

THE DANGER AHEAD.

Will Mr. SEYMOUR aid in such an infamous policy? I say that he will, or he will die. A correspondent writes, under date of July 20, of an interview with Mr. SEYMOUR, at Utica, as follows: "Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the Convention. 'Yes, he said,' and, but for that, I would not have been in this unfortunate predicament. I went to the Convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. I fought steadily against it until the midnight before I was nominated; and again, fifteen minutes before my name was presented, I protested most emphatically against its use. When they did present it, the excitement and the heat, and all together, completely upset me. Had I been as cool as I am now, I should have declined. I had planned out a little trip abroad for myself, but this affair has changed all my programme and unsettled all my plans of life. I didn't want the office. I wanted CHASE nominated.'" I have already shown you how Mr. SEYMOUR admitted the violation of his honor. What do you think of the statesmanship of the poor man now, when he so frankly admitted in his womanish way that a little "heat and excitement" "upset" him, and who attributed his nomination by a great party to the heat of the weather? To elect Mr. SEYMOUR President would not only be ridiculous, it would be criminally so. With the restless spirit of FRANK BLAIR hovering over him, surrounded by bold, strong-willed men like MCCOOK, HAMPTON, FORREST, SEMMES and VALLANDIGHAM, *he would be governed like a child.* Like Hotspur's starling, he would be taught what to say, and he would say it. In three months after his inauguration he would not know whether he was in the White House or in bedlam, whether he was the first magistrate of a mighty people or a boot-black on Pennsylvania-avenue. *Think you he would stand a moment between the violent reactionists of the cotton States and the consummation of their plan?* RAVAILLAC slew HENRY IV., GERARD slew WILLIAM of Orange, and BOOTH slew LINCOLN for less cause than the fire-eaters would have to put Mr. SEYMOUR out of the way, if he refused to carry out the policy of Gen. BLAIR's letter, and of the rebels in the South. Elect SEYMOUR and there will be enough ST. ARNAUDS, FLEURYS, MAUPAS, and MASSYS to do the work, and the streets of Washington will be the theatre of such scenes as Paris saw on the night of Dec. 4, 1851. Gen. GRANT was by no means my first choice. I preferred Mr. CHASE or that noblest Senator of them all, OLIVER P. MORTON; but now, *Gen. Grant is the only representative of peace and prosperity,* and the most pleasant act of my life will be to vote for him. The Union men of Kentucky must not be despondent; the hour of deliverence draws nigh. The rebellion and the civilization which gave birth to it, will be destroyed, though our soil should again be "battle trenched;" though the first-born of the nation should again be given as a peace-offering upon the cruel altars of war; though the very heavens should be draped in mourning, and the twinkling stars should drip with blood.

"Let us have peace," says Gen. GRANT. "Beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that sayeth unto Zion, Thy God reigneth."

"Lovely art thou, O Peace! and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps in the green valleys."

All hail, then, to thy sweet spirit incarnate in America's greatest soldier; and at the throne of Jehovah may the prayers of the widow and the orphan be heard, that

"No more the thirsty Erynn's of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood."

The Campaign in Maine.

The Maine State election for Governor, members of Congress and members of the Legislature will take place on the 14th of September, and will be the first indication of the popular feeling regarding the Presidential campaign. Hence great importance is attached to the result, and both parties are making every effort to secure a victory. The State is being already thoroughly canvassed by able Republican speakers, and to these is to be added Gen. SICKLES. This distinguished officer left this City last evening to fulfill an engagement at Bangor tomorrow evening, when it is expected that an immense gathering will welcome him. Prominent Republicans count upon at least 20,000 majority for their ticket at the coming election.

Frank Blair as a Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the Democratic Press is striving very hard to prove that Gen. GRANT was no soldier; that the great battles which he fought, and which not only gave him a world-wide fame, but stamped him as the greatest of modern Generals, were all the result of accident or stupid blunderings; they quite as persistently parade the fact that their candidate for the Vice-Presidency held a Major-General's commission during the war, and parade his services in the most laudatory manner. It is true that at the beginning of the war, General, then Colonel, BLAIR, acting under the orders of the lamented Gen. LYON, assisted that officer in seizing "Camp Jackson," near St. Louis, Missouri, where the State Militia were encamped in training for a secession movement. The regiments which made this seizure were composed mainly of Germans, while the militia captured were members of the aristocracy of the State—the "chivalry" of Missouri. The fact of their being paraded through the streets of St. Louis as prisoners to the "d—d Dutch," as they termed their captors—a phrase which became very popular among Western rebels, was very humiliating. The Germans were very much elated, and LYON and BLAIR became exceedingly popular with them—a popularity which the former deservedly retained to the day of his death. A more intimate acquaintance, however, with Gen. BLAIR, served to show the Germans his true character, and they soon lost all confidence in the man whom they had previously lauded so enthusiastically. In 1864, when the rebel Gen. PRICE made his last raid into Missouri, Gen. BLAIR happened to be in St. Louis. The rebels were rapidly approaching the city; the outposts had been driven in, and there was great danger that the city would speedily fall into the hands of the enemy. Gen. ROSECRANS, commanding the department at the time, placed Gen. BLAIR in command of the city, for the purpose of organizing the citizens for their own defence. Gen. BLAIR entered upon his duties at once, and issued his instructions regarding the formation of citizen companies, &c. But he speedily encountered obstacles which had not been foreseen by either himself or Gen. ROSECRANS. *The Germans positively refused to organize under his leadership.* The Mayor and other prominent citizens used every exertion to overcome their objections, but without avail. With the rebels thundering at their gates, and with their lives and property in immediate danger, they could not be persuaded to trust themselves to the generalship of Gen. BLAIR. They repudiated "the hero of Camp Jackson," and their own townsman, and would take no orders from him. Finally, upon the earnest representations of the city authorities, Gen. ROSECRANS was compelled to relieve Gen. BLAIR from the command of the District of St. Louis and appoint Gen. PLEASONTON in his stead. Under the directions of the latter officer, the citizens organized promptly, and when the rebels came and looked into the old Fremont fortifications, they found them too well filled with "the d—d Dutch" to warrant them in attempting their capture, and they accordingly passed on.

The estimate which the Germans put upon the character of Gen. BLAIR in 1864 is the one they still adhere to. Although they would not organize to be led by him against the enemy, they are now organizing most powerfully against him and the new war principles he advocates. Whatever reputation as a soldier Gen. BLAIR may have throughout the country, his own townsmen were afraid to trust him at the front in a time of great peril, and they are still afraid to trust him. The opposition which he will encounter in his own State will be in marked contrast to the overwhelming majority which Illinois will give to Gen. GRANT.

SOLDIER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25.

The Second Congressional District of New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Second District of New-Jersey will meet at Toms River, Ocean County, on Thursday of this week. There is much interest manifested, and the attendance will doubtless be large. Several candidates are named, but appearances indicate the selection of Hon. WM. A. NEWELL, of Monmouth. Dr. NEWELL is one of the strongest men in the State, and when in Congress before, ranked among the most efficient and influential members of that body. We have strong hopes that the district will be redeemed.

REPUBLICAN.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Loyal Veteran Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Loyal Veteran Grant Club, held on Monday evening last, Major-Gen. PLEASANTON in the chair, the following committee of seventeen was, on motion, appointed to attend to the immediate commencement and active prosecution of the campaign in this City under the auspices of this Club: Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Gen. W. Krzyzanouski, Col. J. W. Marshall, Col. B. T. Morgan, Col. Levin Crandall, Col. M. W. Burns, Major W. H. Corsa, Major C. W. Cowtan, Col. W. Wermerskirch, Gen. J. C. Pinckney, Col. Stephen Chester, Paymaster M. W. Blake, U. S. N., Chaplain W. Oland Bourne, Major Putnam Field, Col. Geo. T. Hopper, Col. Jas. Stevens.

Boys in Blue.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boys in Blue, held at the Astor House yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

A communication having been laid before this Committee from the Central Committee of the "Soldiers and Sailors Boys in Blue" for the City and County of New-York, of which Major WILLARD BULLARD is President and Capt. CHRIST. PULLMAN and Capt. THOMAS CUMMINGS are Secretaries, showing that said Committee is regularly and properly organized in subordination to the Soldiers and Sailors State Central Committee, on motion

Resolved, That said Committee be and hereby is recognized by this Committee as the regular organization of "Boys in Blue" of the City and County of New-York, and all subordinate Clubs in said City and County are directed to report through said Central Committee.

French Republican Grant and Colfax Club.

The French Republican Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting last night at the rooms of the Central Republican Committee in Broadway, near Twenty-second-street. The President, Mr. GUSTAVE JOURDAIN, was in the chair. The evening was chiefly consumed in perfecting the organization and rules of the club. The President and Vice-President—Mr. R. DE THOUARS—both made short addresses, urging the French population of New-York to awaken from the apathy regarding politics that had hitherto distinguished them, and take greater interest in the welfare of the country of their adoption. The observation was made that not ten in a hundred of the French population were Democrats in sympathy. All sympathized with the Republican Party.

Republican Central Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee continue in session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The work thus far has been confined to organizing and perfecting Republican Clubs throughout the State, and making suitable arrangements for holding meetings this Fall in different sections. A correspondence is also maintained with other State Central Committees.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club.

A regular meeting of the Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District took place last night at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, in order to elect officers and complete their organization. Capt. A. A. FERGUSON was chosen as President, and Sergt. BOLTON Secretary.

A military organization in connection with the Club was formed, of which Col. JAMES LAKE was elected Captain; Capt. A. A. FERGUSON, First Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS MULHOLLAND, Second Lieutenant. An adjournment took place until Monday evening next.

Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

A regular meeting of this club was held at Armenia Hall, No. 79 Bank-street, Major WM. H. CORSA in the chair. The regular business of the club having been transacted, addresses were made by Dr. ROBINSON and Mr. HOYE. Much enthusiasm prevailed; after which a number of new members were enrolled. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Kings County Democratic General Committee.

A special meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee was held at their headquarters, No. 9 Court-street, last evening; the President, JAMES B. CRAIG, in the chair.

A communication from the German Central Democratic Club of Kings County was submitted, with a series of resolutions adopted by that body to the effect that they heartily indorse the nominees of the New-York Convention, and feel bound to support the nominations to be made by the State Convention, although preferring Hon. H. C. MURPHY as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The communication was placed on file.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That primary meetings be called in each Ward and county town on Thursday, Aug. 27, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., for the purpose of selecting one delegate to meet in Convention at the headquarters of the Democratic General Committee on Friday evening, Aug. 29, for the purpose of selecting nine delegates to represent the County of Kings in the Convention to be held at Albany, Sept. 2, 1868, for the nomination of State officers.

Mr. J. J. BERGEN moved to hold a meeting on Friday evening next at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the credentials of delegates elected, which was carried.

Mr. FUREY moved that a committee of five or ten be appointed to wait upon the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the purpose of conferring with them in regard to the appointment of one Democratic poll clerk in each election district. Heretofore, he stated, the Commissioners had appointed two Republican poll-clerks, and he expressed the opinion that it would be no more than proper that the Democrats should have their rights in this matter.

The Committee adjourned until Friday evening without taking action on the motion.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

Last night the Young Men's Democratic Union Club inaugurated their new headquarters, near the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. They also displayed for the first time a large Seymour and Blair banner in front of the building. The meeting was presided over by A. J. ROGERS, who made a brief address complimentary to the enterprise of the Club in securing accommodations so commodious and convenient, and calling upon his hearers to do their utmost to advance the interests of the Democratic Party.

The next speaker was "Brick" POMEROY. He launched out into a bold tirade against the Republican Party; but abstained, somewhat to the surprise of those acquainted with his political propensities, from applying to his opponents any excessively opprobrious terms. He assumed the position and faith of a Republican, and in this character addressed his Democratic audience. His speech was replete with charges against the Republicans for infidelity and corruption, and, of course, abounded in sympathetic expressions and panegyrics for the Democratic Party.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN followed. He appealed to the workingmen to know if the misgovernment of the country for the past eight years had not been destructive of their comfort and pleasure. The success of the Democrats would likewise be a success to the Republicans and the nation at large, and he believed that when the time came for voting many Republicans would be found on the side of the Democratic candidates.

The meeting then adjourned.

The McClellan Legion.

A number of the officers and privates who served under Gen. MCCLELLAN during the late rebellion, met at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, last evening, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and for making arrangements to extend their former leader a grand reception on his arrival in this city from abroad. The meeting was called to order by Col. H. S. CHATFIELD. After the adoption of a series of by-laws for the government of the organization, the following permanent officers were elected:

For President—Col. C. H. Pierson.

Vice Presidents—Col. H. S. Chatfield, Col. W. J. Nagle, Col. James Cavanaugh, Major G. M. Vanhausen, Gen. E. A. Koglay, Gen. F. B. Spinola, Gen. A. Duryea, Gen. W. S. Hyllier, Col. P. C. Ackerman.

Secretaries—Lieut. C. T. McClenachen, Major E. Donelson.

Treasurer—Capt. Geo. W. Curtis.

Executive Committee—Capt. W. L. Ellsworth, Capt. E. B. Hathaway, Lieut.-Col. Charles G. De Quilveldt, Capt. J. Cook, Col. W. Lynch, Maj-Gen. Vanhausen, Capt. R. S. Watson, Private John Heath, Major J. M. Turner, Col. Geo. A. Buckingham, Surgeon C. A. Anderson, Grand Marshal Gen. J. H. Ward.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to take into consideration the reception of Gen. MCCLELLAN at the time of his expected arrival, on or about the 16th of October, and report the result of their proceedings to the organization.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BROADWAY TRAGEDY.

Proceedings Before Justice Shandley—Letter of Sheriff O'Brien in behalf of His Deputies—They are Committed Without Bail—Condition of the Wounded.

The affray in the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening was yesterday the theme of conversation in every part of the City, and the developments of the day were eagerly awaited. At an early hour in the morning the prisoners, GEORGE HICKEY, JAMES MOORE, JAMES WARD, DENNIS LEARY and THOMAS QUINN were taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a large crowd had been attracted to witness the proceedings. The prisoners being ranged at the bar, the following affidavits were made against them:

Charles Fogarty, Eighth Precinct Police, being sworn, said that he was called into the Broadway Theatre about half-past nine o'clock on Monday evening, by Stephen Wilson, who informed him that he had been shot. Fogarty went into the Theatre and there found the prisoners—Wilson pointing out Hickey as the man who had shot him; Fogarty arrested the prisoners, and on searching them found on Hickey a revolver pistol having two chambers empty; on Ward he found a revolver having three empty chambers; at the Eighth Precinct Station-house Quinn was searched and a revolver pistol found on his person; all of the prisoners were pointed out to Fogarty as persons who had made a forcible entry into the theatre and had feloniously assaulted several of the *attachés.*

John Moore, of the Broadway Theatre, testified that Hickey and Moore were on the stage of the theatre, and that they both discharged their pistols into a crowd of persons who were also on the stage of the theatre, and that there were several other shots fired; after the firing, Stephen Wilson and Leslie Chamberlain were found to be shot; Wilson was shot in the head and Chamberlain was shot in the breast.

William Costigan, the aged doorkeeper of the theatre, testified that he was assaulted by Moore and Hickey, who knocked him down with their fists, inflicting severe injuries.

JOHN H. JACK and ALEXANDER DE FORREST, *attachés* of the theatre, also made affidavits corroborative of the testimony.

Justice SHANDLEY thereupon committed all the prisoners without bail.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Justice received the following certificate:

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL,
No. 319 BROADWAY, Aug. 25.

This is to certify that LESLIE CHAMBERLAIN's wounds are of a very serious character, and may prove fatal. STEPHEN WILSON is severely, though not dangerously wounded.

W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT,
House Surgeon.

Immediately after the production of this certificate, WESLEY H. YARD, Esq., appeared in behalf of Sheriff O'BRIEN, and as a preliminary matter presented the letter from the Sheriff, which is appended:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Much as I regret the occurrence of last evening at the Broadway Theatre, still I feel bound in justice to my deputies to say that I consider they were treated in the most outrageous manner last evening by both the *attachés* of the theatre and the Police.

My men were simply in the discharge of their duty, ordered by me to execute a process directed to me by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. I consider myself the responsible person, and am prepared to stand the blame, if any, of the whole transaction.

You are no doubt aware of the circumstances of the case, but a brief *résumé* will not be out of place in this letter. The process acted upon last night, was placed in my hands yesterday, with instructions that the party to be arrested was an irresponsible man, and that there was great danger of his going away. The case was one of fraud, and I was bound or compelled to act upon it at once. I consequently instructed my deputy, GEORGE HICKEY, accordingly. HICKEY endeavored to arrest the party during the afternoon, but failed to find him. He then had no other recourse than to repair to the theatre, where, anticipating trouble, he was accompanied by four or five assistants. The fact of the entrance, &c., is well known; instead of receiving the courtesy they deserved, and their position warranted, they were assailed in a most brutal manner by a mob composed of the *attachés* of the theatre, and were compelled to defend their lives, which there is no doubt will be proved upon examination. Yours respectfully,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

To Hon. E. J. SHANDLEY.

Mr. YARD then made a motion that QUINN and WARD be discharged unconditionally, and that the other prisoners be admitted to bail to appear for an examination. He argued briefly in favor of his motion, saying that the Sheriff's officers were on the stage of the theatre in the discharge of their duty, and if CHAMBERLAIN dies, or one hundred lives had been sacrificed made no difference; these men were Deputy Sheriffs, and entitled to their liberty. Mr. TRAPHAGEN, who appeared for BARNEY WILLIAMS, of the Broadway Theatre, briefly responded, when Justice SHANDLEY refused to grant the motion. The affair, he said, was very serious, and it was clear to his mind that the Deputies had entirely overstepped their duty, and had acted in an improper manner. He would therefore refuse to admit any of them to bail until such time as the physicians should certify that CHAMBERLAIN was out of danger; nor would he entertain the motion as to QUINN and WARD until after a further examination. By agreement between the counsel, the examination as to these two men was appointed for this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Justice SHANDLEY refused to grant an examination as to the other prisoners until the issue of CHAMBERLAIN's hurts should be determined.

There was, of course, a large number of City Hall *attachés* in attendance; and being prepared, as they announced through Mr. YARD, to give $100,000 or $500,000 bail for their friends set in irons, they failed to see the justice of this decision. The magistrate was however obdurate, and the disappointed placemen sought consolation elsewhere.

Mr. THOMAS A. BANKER, first Deputy Sheriff, states, in reference to the affair, that the order of arrest was placed in his hands late on Monday afternoon, and he placed it in charge of HICKEY, with instructions to execute it, and that if he arrested HARKINS to bring him to his (BANKER's) residence and proper bail would be received. At about 8 o'clock in the evening HICKEY called on Mr. BANKER and reported that he could get no satisfaction from the theatre people, and that he had been most shamefully abused by them in attempting to execute the writ. Mr. BANKER then directed that the arrest should be made and HARKINS locked up in jail till the following morning.

After the adjournment of the Police Court, many prominent persons lingered about the prison where the belligerent Sheriffs are confined. Mr. ISAAC BELL, Commissioner of Public Charities and Corrections was in attendance to see that they were made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

MR. HICKEY'S STATEMENT.

Deputy Sheriff HICKEY yesterday made the following statement: I received the order for the arrest of this HARKINS, and in obedience with its mandate, I proceeded to his house about 4 o'clock yesterday evening. I had good reason to believe that he was at that time within, and I accordingly so disposed my associates as to certainly effect his arrest on his leaving the house for the theatre or any other place. After waiting four hours, and after the time when he should have gone to the theatre had passed, I concluded that he must have become aware of our presence outside, and had effected his escape in some way unknown to us; I believed he was going to "keep close," and it then became a question with me how I might best effect his capture. The order of arrest was a mandatory order of the Supreme Court, and should be obeyed. I and the other Deputies then went to the theatre, the back door of which we found open, and entered through it. There was an old doorkeeper there, and in reply to his inquiries, I stated at least half a dozen times who I was, what I wanted, at the same time exhibiting to him the warrant and my shield as Deputy Sheriff. The others also showed their shields. He appeared to thoroughly understand our mission while he affected not to understand, shoving us backward while he talked with us. He said "You cannot come in, no how—I don't care a d—— who you are." We were determined not to permit ourselves to be shoved out, and therefore "pushed" past him. No blows were struck nor violence of any kind used. He evidently knew what we were and made a noise so as to alarm those within. In getting along toward where we expected to find Harkins, we were encountered by several of the company and by roughs who appeared to have been placed there to "receive" us. They appeared ready at every point, and as soon as Mr. Jack rushed to the spot and cried, Get "your weapons, boys, and drive the —— out; I don't care who they are," over thirty persons rushed on us. They were armed with every imaginable style of offensive and defensive weapon, from gold-hilted and diamond-set rapiers of the Sixteenth Century down to rusty old bayonets, and from musty "Queen Annes" to telescopic rifles; the entire fighting paraphernalia appeared to be aired on the occasion. I was inclined to smile at first, but things began to look serious. The company had intrenched themselves in every nook and crevice, and from their covers they beleaguered us. Each one of us was struck, I, myself, five times, before any shot was fired. I said to the belligerents, "I have got my men here; we mean to do our duty and desire not to be interfered with, and will not interfere with any one." Again I showed my warrant and my Deputy Sheriff's shield; for a moment there was a pause, but then somebody cried "At them, the ——." As soon as the command was uttered, they again rushed at us—some of them appeared to be drunk, and acted like wild men; as soon as Mr. Jack gave the order they came running out of their hiding places in droves, and commenced poking us with swords and bayonets and the long poles for lighting the chandeliers; they also had guns and muskets, and one, who appeared drunk, drew a revolver. The masked commander again cried out "Give it to the ——." So drunk and menacing was the man with the revolver that the manager called out to a policeman to arrest him. It was only when we were being assailed from all sides by men that we could not see, that shots were fired, and that they were never fired at any person, We fired some up into the air and some down into the floor, as may be seen by the marks. Our purpose was not to shoot any person, but to frighten our attackers and extricate ourselves from the labyrinth in which we had become involved. That we had done nothing to fear for is proved by the fact that we quietly submitted to be arrested by five officers.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Mr. GEORGE B. LINCOLN, the President, being in the Chair.

A communication was read to the effect that the infected sloop *Four Brothers* had been removed to the Lower Bay, over a mile from any other vessel. The Attorney presented a number of general, final and special orders, and one hundred and five complaints regarding tenement houses. The former were ordered to be enforced, and orders given to commence suit against the latter. Suits were also ordered to be entered against fifty-four tenement houses in Brooklyn.

A communication was received from a number of citizens of Greenpoint, complaining of the stench of a superphosphate of lime factory, conducted back of that section by ENOCH COE and EDWARD CLARK. This was referred to the Superintendent.

A permit to erect a slaughter-house on the Cypress Hills road was recommended to be refused by Messrs. FISK and THAYER, sanitary Inspectors. The President said he would give the matter his personal attention.

The tenement-house No. 1 Collister-street, owned by a Mrs. PATTERSON, was reported by Mr. C. T. R. ROBERTS, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, as having no fire escapes, and having an unemptied and most offensive privy. The cellar, consisting of a room twelve feet by fifteen, and seven feet high, is occupied by four persons, who assert that they have a permit from the Board to occupy it. Mr. ROBERTS recommended that the permit should be revoked.

A recess was here taken for half an hour, that Dr. HARRIS, who had not arrived, might render a report regarding diseased animals. The Board then sat as the Board of Excise, but did not close its labors in that capacity until near 6 o'clock. It did not therefore again meet as a Board of Health, but agreed to do so to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

The following is the regular report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics:

DR. HARRIS' REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 22d inst., there were 732 deaths in New-York and 311 in Brooklyn. This mortality is excessive, for the season, and its causes demand attention. A minute analysis of these causes need not be presented to-day, but there are certain facts that should be immediately and well known by all classes of inhabitants. The necessity for unceasing watchfulness against the ordinary as well as the extraordinary causes of sudden and fatal disorders of the bowels probably was never greater than at present. Yet, with the exception of a few well known and preventable circumstances, life and health in both cities seem to be as secure as usual, and those classes of inhabitants who can and scrupulously do elect to protect themselves—by purity of homes and food—against the prevalent disease of this unusual season, continue in health. But it is the misfortune of the greater portion of these city populations that they cannot elect and at will enjoy the necessary conditions of health in this very trying season. The foul effluvia which poison the atmosphere in nearly all the overcrowded districts do a great share of deadly work just now; and to this is added such neglect in the care and selection of food as calls loudly for the interposition of sanitary authority at every market and street stand for the sale of meats or fruits.

The temperature and humidity continue to be almost tropical. 78° Fahrenheit was the mean, and 67° and 90° the extremes of temperature, and 73-100 of total saturation was the average of atmospheric humidity last week. These conditions continue to make it necessary to exercise the greatest vigilance in enforcing the utmost cleanliness.

The diarrhœal disorders continue to predominate over all other preventable causes of mortality. They caused 291 deaths in New-York and 159 in Brooklyn last week, and they constituted more than fifty per centum of the entire mortality by the entire zymotic or filth and infection class of diseases.

The fact that 39.75 per cent. of all deaths in New-York, and 51.12 per cent. of the mortality in Brooklyn was caused by acute bowel disorders, demands attention to the preventable causes just mentioned. Cholera infantum is charged with 141 deaths in New-York and 113 in Brooklyn. In the former City there were 149 other fatal cases of diarrhœal disease; but in Brooklyn only 46 others. The surroundings and local characteristics of the districts in which these deaths occurred serve to point out the chief preventable causes. The weekly map of this kind of mortality shows precisely where the unhealthy classes dwell. The following note upon this map is suggestive: East Eighteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, 3 deaths; East Twelfth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue C, 7 deaths. Seven squares bounded by East Forty-seventh, East Fifty-third, Lexington and Third-avenues, 10 deaths. Six squares, bounded by Scammel, Corlears, Water and Madison streets, 7 deaths. Square bounded by West Sixteenth and West Seventeenth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, 4 deaths. While space bounded by Bleecker-street, Central Park, Sixth-avenue and Lexington-avenue, only 5 deaths.

The comparison of healthful with unhealthful sections in Brooklyn shows the same facts. In the filthy and damp Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards the people died last week at the rate of 1 in every 500, while the cleanly and well-ordered First, Third and Fourth Wards, the "Heights" of Brooklyn, lost less than 1 in 2,000 of the inhabitants.

Valuable lives are every day needlessly sacrificed, and the grave is now receiving excessive numbers that might be saved by intelligent sanitary care in diet and cleanliness; and among the poor classes there is great need of benevolent as well as official labors, to induce such self-care. At present the Medical Dispensaries of New-York are doing such benevolent work almost unaided.

Long Island Commerce.

The shipping interest of Long Island, outside of Brooklyn, assumes very respectable proportions in the Marine Register of the First Collection District. The following is given as the tonnage of the rural ports: In the towns of Southampton, Easthampton and Shelter Island, comprising the collection district of the port of Sag Harbor, the total enrolled tonnage is 2,557 25-100 tons; licensed tonnage, 61 20-100 tons. Total, 2,618 45-100 tons. In the towns of Southold and Riverhead, comprising the Surveyor's district of Greenport, the total enrolled tonnage is 7,997 42-100 tons; licensed tonnage, 752 94-100 tons. Total, 8,751 36-100. Orient has 1 steamer, 7 schooners and 8 sloops, with a total enrolled tonnage of 1,708 85-100 tons; licensed, 4 sloops, 43 42-100 tons. East Marion has 5 schooners and 2 sloops, with total enrolled tonnage of 872 53-100; under 20 tons, 8 sloops, 83 22-100. Greenport has 1 steamer, 23 schooners and 18 sloops, with a total enrolled tonnage of 3,907 52-100; under 20 tons, 2 schooners and 34 sloops—416 72-100. Jamesport has 3 schooners, with total enrolled tonnage of 129 17-100 tons; under 20 tons, 7 sloops—199 65-100. Riverhead has 3 schooners and 7 sloops, with a total enrolled tonnage of 554 5-100; under 20 tons, 7 sloops—85 91-100. Sag Harbor has 1 steamer, 4 barks, (whalers,) 1 brig, (whaler,) 7 schooners and 6 sloops, with a total enrolled tonnage of 2,339 17-100. Flanders has 1 schooner, 4 sloops, with a totall enrolled tonnage of 193 34-100. Total tonnage enrolled in the First Collection District, 10,554 67-100 tons; total licensed tonnage, 815 14-100. Total tonnage, 11,369 81-100.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for Money, and 94⅛ for the account.

American Securities open easier at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71¾
Atlantic and Great Western	38
Erie Railway Shares	32¾
Illinois Centrals quiet and steady	91½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open dull at 75½@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 34s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 10s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 60s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 56s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 33s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ ton. Petroleum 1s. 5½d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 11½d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Cakes, £12 ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

Consols for money	94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛
United States Five-twenties	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	31½
Illinois Centrals	91
Atlantic and Great Western	38⅜

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is steady at previous prices. Turpentine is heavy.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—1:20 P. M.

Sugar is heavy, and prices have declined to 33s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, duty paid, and 34s. 9d. to arrive.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Petroleum is declining; the last sales were made at 54½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—3 P. M.

Consols and American Securities are steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25—3 P. M.

The Cotton market is steady, and prices are unchanged. There is not much activity.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market in that city for goods and yarns being firm but quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firm; Wheat has advanced to 12s. 8d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Corn is firmer and 3d. higher; mixed Western 34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Oats and Peas are dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The markets are quiet and unaltered.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Bonds	71¾
Erie Shares	31½
Illinois Central	91
Atlantic and Great Western	38

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

United States Five-twenties have declined to 74⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 25—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm and more active. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 25—5 P. M.

Petroleum closed firm at 1s. 5½d. ⅌ gallon for Refined and 11½d. for Spirits. Linseed Oil has advanced 5s., and is now quoted £31 10s. ⅌ ton.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The Bourse closed strong; Rentes, 71f. 2c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR very heavy and declined 25c.@50c., except for Fancy; Superfine, $6 35@$6 80; Double Extra, $8 25@$9; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10 25@13. WHEAT dull and heavy; Prime to very Choice Red, $1 85@$2 20; Fancy, $2 22½@$2 30. CORN very heavy at 91c.@94c. OATS firm but slow at 49c.@51c. BARLEY—Common Spring, $1 60@$1 65; Choice Fall, $2 10. RYE unsettled at $1 10@$1 15. PORK quiet at $29 50. BACON unchanged and in fair demand for Shoulders at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. LARD quiet and firm at 18½c. for choice tierce, and 20c. for keg. WHISKY steady at $1 25. CATTLE in fair demand; Inferior to Common, $2 25@$2 50; Fair to Choice, $4@$5 50. SHEEP, $4@$5 50, each. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Flour, 300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firmer and about 1¼c. on Wheat, and ⅞c. on Oats to New-York. Corn was shipped at 12c. for New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in active demand for Winter; sales 20,000 bushels Red Toledo at about $2 05, and 30,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 18@$2 20, and 7,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 15. CORN dull but firm; sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western, $1 11½. OATS opened dull and lower, but closed firm; sales 30,000 bushels Western at 65c.@65½c., and 50,000 bushels, seller's option, September, at 62c., and 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. RYE unchanged. BARLEY in fair demand; sales 4,200 bbls. Canada and two cars State at $1 60, nominally $1 75@$1 80. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. SEEDS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR easier and more active; Spring Extras $7 50@$8 75. WHEAT has advanced 2c.; sales No. 1 at $1 68@$1 70; No. 2 at $1 60@$1 60½. CORN active and advanced ⅛c.@⅜c.; sales No. 1 at 99c.; No. 2 at 96½c.@98c.; since 'Change, No. 1 quoted at 99c. OATS active, firm and advanced ½c.; sales at 51½c.@52c. RYE declined 3c.; sales No. 1. at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 21@$1 22. BARLEY active and firmer at $1 50@$1 51. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $29@29 50. Sweet Pickled Hams, 16¼c.@17½c. LARD, 18c.@18¼c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS—Best, $9 75@$10 25. FREIGHTS firm and steady. RECEIPTS to-day—12,000 bbls. Flour, 139,000 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn, 163,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 head Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 221,000 bushels Corn, 162,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The demand for FLOUR is active, exceeding the supply; sales 1,800 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT—Market firm and scarce, with moderate inquiry; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 95. CORN also scarce and inactive; sales 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 16; 1,600 bushels do. by sample at $1 12. OATS are held at 72c. Other grains nominal. CORN MEAL selling at $2 45@$2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand at previous quotations. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson and $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—13,400 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Barley, and 403,792 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,756,511 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9 75@$10. WHEAT dull at $1 95 for No. 1, and $1 85 for No. 2. CORN dull at 92c.@93c. for Ear. OATS quiet but steady at 55c. for No. 1. RYE in fair demand at $1 25@$1 28. BARLEY scarce and wanted; No. 1 Spring, $2 15; Fall, $1 25. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO steady. WHISKY quiet at 65c., in bond. MESS PORK in moderate demand at $28 75; held at $29. BULK MEATS held firmly; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 14½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD neglected and held at 18¼c. BUTTER scarce and higher at 35c.@38c. EGGS, 15c.@16c. Gold, 144¾, buying.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR quiet. Amber WHEAT a shade firmer; White a shade lower; sales of White Michigan, at $2 02; Amber Michigan, at $2 03@$2 03½; Amber Illinois, at $2 12; No. 1 Red, at $1 99; No. 2 Spring, at $1 60. CORN unchanged; sales No. 1 at $1 03. OATS steady; sales No. 1, at 56½c.; No. 2, at 55½c. RYE—Sales No. 1, at $1 33; No. 2, at $1 30. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON steady; Middling, 30c.@31c. CLOVERSEED, $7 50@$8. COFFEE, SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $10@$12 50. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; sales, 5,000 bushels; Good and Prime Red, $2 25@$2 35; Amber, $2 40. RYE, $1 65@$1 70. CORN in fair demand; sales, 5,000 bushels; Western and Pennsylvania Yellow, $1 24@$1 25; Mixed Western, $1 22@$1 23. OATS firmer; Pennsylvania New, 70c.; Old, 85c. PETROLEUM and PROVISIONS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady; Middlings, 29c.; sales, 135 bales; receipts, 32 bales. Sterling Exchange, 57½@59. New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold, 144. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and nominal. FLOUR dull and declined; Superfine, $7 25@$7 50; market is unsettled. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 62c. HAY firm at $26. BRAN easy and unchanged. PORK dull at $30 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD quiet; Tierces, 19¼c.@19¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR dull; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $8 25@$8 50; Medium, $7 75@$8; Common, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT active and higher at $1 70 for No. 1, and $1 58 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 52c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 98c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—300 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

TOBACCO firm; sales 88 hhds. Lugs to medium Leaf, $7 25@$14 75; Cutting, $16 50@$21 75; Wrappers, $37 50. FLOUR declining; Superfine, $6 75@$7; Choice, $10 50. WHEAT—Prime Red, buyers, $2@$2 05. CORN—Shelled in bulk, 90c. OATS, 48c. MESS PORK, $29 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅜c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c. LARD, 18¾c. WHISKY, $1 25.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON quiet; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR dull, prices weak but not quotably lower. WHEAT active but declined 5c.; Prime to Choice, $2 55@$2 70; Good to Fair, $2 25@$2 35. CORN firm; White, $2 20@$2 22. OATS dull at 65c.@70c. RYE firm at $1 40. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—Nominal. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT $2. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 60c.@65c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, unchanged. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weaker at 40c.@40½c.; New-York casks, 41c. RESINS active at an advance; Strained $2; No. 2, $2 10@$2 15; No. 1, $3@$3 50; Pale, $4 50. TAR firm at $3 30.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; receipts, none; exports, 107 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—The market is steady; sales, 77 bales; Middlings, 28c.@28½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—The market is dull; no sales; receipts, 31 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 25.

COTTON—The market is flat; sales, 161 bales; receipts, 12 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 145¾.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES.
New patterns for this season, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
LACE CURTAINS.
New styles for Fall of 1868, received by G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement]
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First class, at reasonable prices, at KELTY'S, No. 651 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 15	Brest	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Siberia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Missouri	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:20 6:20 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.—James Simons, Thos. Hardy, Miss A. A. Foster, O. A. Bridges, H. L. McCormack, Miss A. D. Prince, Mrs. O. Habenicht, Master Thomlinson, Maj. R. S. Perkins, C. Hugie and wife, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Wm. Price, W. L. Gager and wife, Mrs. McAlpin, J. Hallahan and wife, J. Mott, H. L. Chichester, W. Delaney, C. F. Rennilt, A. Marina, Mr. Geitz, R. S. Burns, J. E. Edgerton, J. B. Warren, Miss Babb, Mrs. B. F. Morse, W. Aancott, Mrs. Ashcott, C. A. Longnick, A. Nachman, Master Grady, A. M. White, R. White, J. K. Terry, Mrs. and Miss Terry, Miss Hulbeck, Miss E. J. Blum, H. H. Lord, Mr. Knox, T. Y. Simons and wife, J. S. Terry, G. M. Lord, G. H. Hoppock, Mr. Moneado, E. P. Frost, W. B. Frost, W. S. Bennett, Mrs. and Miss Fraser, Mrs. Isear and children, Master Temple, Mrs. Hefron and family, and others in steerage.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. G. W. Hussey and child, Geo. McClusky, P. Carroll, D. B. Camp, Gilbert Butler, D. R. Thomas and wife, B. Carr and daughter, Rev. Jas. Story, Chas. Sims, Thos. Sloan and wife, G. P. Fay and wife, S. J. Dowdell, Miss M. L. Dowdell, Mrs. Maggie Moran and child, Miss Sloan, D. D. Orrell, A. Champion, Mrs. Alfred Heywood and 2 children, Master J. K. George, Master E. Elmer, J. Feeley, G. Burtt, T. L. Kinsey, J. Ladono, S. T. Bickford, W. C. Cosins, A. Gomm, D. Wood, Dr. J. A. Edwards, Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Mrs. C. Fisher, Miss Fisher, M. J. Van Sickle and wife, Miss Van Sickle, J. H. Franklin, J. R. De Vertu and wife, Miss De Vertu, W. R. Hall and wife, Miss Maggie Grover, Miss N. Smith, Miss A. Oogood.

AUG. 25—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—J. W. Brunn and 2 children, Lina Brugger, W. Brambeer and wife, S. Adler, Wm. Fleischmann, Sophie Hofmier, F. Uhlmann, Jas. Schmidt, Peter Fuchs, Signi Uhlmann, Sal. Wassermann, Arthur Erwin, Caroline S. Heyerdahl, J. Guttmann, Reinhold Schmieder, Isaac Maas, Samuel Weiler, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 42 | Moon sets....12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 53 | Gov. Island. 2 42 | Hell Gate.... 4 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Bessie Crosby, (Br.,) Crosby, Antwerp, J. Edmiston & Co.; Mercury, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Assoy, (Norw.,) Helle, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Balder, (Norw.,) Andersen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Herbotn, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Hattie L. Bishop, Weber, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. M. Bird, Merrill, Bridgeport, C. B., C. B. Swain; Pedro, Davis, Jacksonville, W. Ray; John Brightman, Gray, Gibraltar and Genoa, J. S. Ingraham; Two Marys, (Br.,) Germon, Weymouth, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; W. B. Forrest, (Br.,) Marina, Washington, N. C., Brett, Son & Co.; John Lewis, (Br.,) Burnett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Eastern Star, Foster, St. Kitts, Bishop Bros.

Schooners C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Robt. Coalwell, McCormack, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Bowdoin, Randall, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; J. S. Lee, Carr, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; A. F. Randolph, Bennett, St. Johns, N. F., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lizzie Batchelder, English, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Fear Not, Gibson, Rock Sound, Eleutnera, J. Eneas; J. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Rio, Young, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson.

Sloop G. J. Snedicor, Young, Middletown, Conn., G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg Aug. 12, via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 830 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales on the passage, and dense fogs for the last 3 ds. Aug. 21, lat. 46 39, lon. 51 20, passed bark Somerville, (Br.,) bound west; 22d, lat. 43 41, lon. 57 59, spoke ship Atlantic, from Bristol for New-York; 23d, lat. 41 54, lon. 63 49, spoke ship Wealth of Nations, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Boston; same day, lat. 41 25, lon. 65 37, passed steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre; 20th, from lat. 48 27, lon. 44 48, to lat. 47 58, lon. 46 12, passed several large icebergs.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington, D. C., 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 22d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Roswell Sprague, (of Boston,) Crosby, Calcutta March 30, Sands Head April 20, with mdse. to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 15, and crossed the equator July 23, in lon. 38 30 W.

Bark Toni, (N. G.,) Koetzke, London 55 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had westerly winds during greater part of the passage, with light winds, calms and much fog from the Banks; July 25, lat. 47 20, lon. 43 47, encountered a strong gale from E. S. E., which lasted 6 hours, followed by a calm and very heavy sea; owing to the rolling of the vessel, lost both topgallant-masts and broke foresopsail-yard.

Bark Eugenia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Shields 65 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had light westerly winds greater part of the passage.

Brig Sea Side, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bunton, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has had light easterly winds and fogs almost the entire passage.

Brig Scipeone, (Ital.,) Veychiri, Cette, France, 73 ds., with wines and 1 passenger to F. Kohbertz & Son. Passed Gibraltar June 27, and has since had light westerly winds and calms.

Brig Stephen Bishop, (of New-Haven,) Foote, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Lunt Bros. Had light head winds and calms the entire passage; been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Melrose, (of Boston,) Griggs, Bermuda 6 ds., with passengers and ballast to J. N. Harvey.

Schr. Active, (Br.,) Strachan, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with 2 passengers and coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to George Bulley.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zopher Mills.

Schr. Orrallo, (of Machiasport,) Small, Turks Island 14 ds., with salt to Darrell & Nash.

Schr. S. T. King, Glindining, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. Durren, Doyle, Perry, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Helen Terrell, Calais, with laths to Colburn & Co.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Hollister, Portland, Conn., with stone to M. Ryan.

Schr. Rainbow, Alexander, Apponog, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Warren, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Wm. H. Harrison, Clark, Elizabethport, for Peekskill.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Bronscon, Bronscon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Chattanooga, Black, Elizabethport, for Yarmouth.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Mott, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. T. W. Thorne, Scranton, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. William, Hodgden, Scituate, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Hatch, Hills, Hartford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Newport, for Newburg.

Schr. Guide, Lampher, New-Haven, for Troy.

Schr. Iola, Taylor, Pawtucket.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Edward Bennett, Tuttle, New-London.

Schr. Granite State, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Cloud, Young, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. John A. Dix, Knowles, Harwich.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Texas, Champlain, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. Patron, Hawkins, Jamesport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Dickens, Westerly.

Schr. Thmiroo, Cole, Newport.

Schr. Susan E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Horton, Providence.

Schr. S. J., Evans, Greenport.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, for Jersey City.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Nansett, Mail, Orleans.

Schr. Barbara, Headen, Virginia.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Elizabethport, for Pembroke.

Sloop Westchester, Hicks, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

Sloop North America, Carberry, Elizabethport, for Haverstraw.

Sloop Communion, Bahr, Elizabethport, for Bay Side.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, for Hamburg; Etna, for Liverpool; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. steamers Geo. Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; ships Gladiator, Singapore; Tecumseh, London; brigs Charles Miller, Gorce; Confederate, Ardrossan; Candace, Africa; Eurus, Philadelphia; Elmira, Port Johnson; schrs. H. N. Hawkins, Charleston; Gov. J. Y. Smith, New-York; E. Bisbee, do.; Calista, Wilmington, N. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; schrs. My Rover, New-York, and Phantom, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 22—Arr. schrs. Hartford, Pawtucket for Bangor; Hiawatha, Philadelphia for Newburyport; D. H. Bisbee, New-York for Boston; B. N. Hawkins, Queenstown for do.; Tracy Jane, of Pictou; Benjamin Reed, New-York for Portland.

23d—Arr. schrs. Lena Hunter, Hingham for Philadelphia; A. L. Hess, Portland for Boston; Laguna, New-York for do.; Flying Arrow, do. for Newburyport; N. J. Miller, (Br.,) Newport for St. Johns.

24th—No arrivals. Light winds from the southward.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25—Arr. ships Bavaria, from New-York, and Ocean Rover, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25—Arr. steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25—Arr. steamships Rebecca Clyde, from New-York, and James A. Cary, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Bristolian—ship, of Bristol, 40 ds. from Bombay for Havre, May 30, lat. 27 S., lon. 50 29 E.

Loch Lamond—brig, bound south, was seen Aug. 18, lat. 35 28, lon. 75 10.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York Aug. 15, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamship Palmyra, from New-York Aug. 13, arrived at this port yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—The ship Favorite, hence for New-Orleans, reported ashore in distress off the Irish coast, will probably be saved, as the tugs sent to her assistance have reached her.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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